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WEEKLY BULLETIN



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Volume 18

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 7, 1944

No. 45

DITCHY NEW CHAPTER PRESIDENT, SUCCEEDS KAPP AT 57TH ANNUAL MEETING

Clair W. Ditchy, F.A.I.A., was elected president of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects at its Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting at a dinner in the Rackham Memorial Building on Oct. 24. Wells I. Bennett, Dean of the College of Architecture and design, University of Michigan was elected vice-president; Owen A. Luckenbach, secretary; Julian R. Cowin, treasurer; Talmage C. Hughes, executive secretary and Malcolm R. Stirton; Director. Kapp, who remains on the Board, by reason of being the immediate past-president, was also elected director to represent the Chapter on the Board of the Michigan Society of Architects.

When nominations were made from the floor naming Ditchy and Alois Frank Herman for president, each made a strong plea for members to vote for the other. Apparently, Herman's was the better campaign speech.

Ditchy's plea was that he had been active for so long, including president of the Michigan Society of Architects, Regional director of The A.I.A., that he had never missed a convention and, therefore, had seen everything..



Mr. Mason

Dean of Michigan architects, George

D. Mason, F.A.I.A., 88, quickly to his feet, said, "Young fellow you haven't seen anything yet." Ditchy accepted the nomination.

Ken Black of Lansing put the candidates on the spot by insisting on a statement of foreign policy but George Diehl squelched that by saying the out-state members had already been accepted as regular fellows.

When retiring president Kapp turned over the gavel to Ditchy he said, "Congratulations and lots of luck you are going to need it." Ditchy stated that any member who listened to the presidents annual report of the Chapter must have realized that he belonged

to a real organization. He added that a pace had been set that would be hard to maintain, but pledged his best efforts, urging the continued cooperation of the Board and entire membership.



"We are entering an unprecedented period in the world's history," he said, "Victory is on the horizon and it will call for supreme effort on the part of the profession and in our daily lives. Our profession has its greatest opportunity in history. We will not fail."

Following the president's annual report, 150 (See DITCHY—Page 4)

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Peter Lorre - Sydney Greenstreet "MASK OF DIMITRIOS"	
SATURDAY 11 P.M.	Joan Bennett "MARGIN FOR ERROR"
SUNDAY - MONDAY - TUESDAY	NOVEMBER 12 - 13 - 14
Don Amache - Dana Andrews "WING AND A PRAYER"	
Walt Disney's "HOW TO PLAY GOLF"	

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Dinner Meeting, Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.

Rackham Memorial Building, 100 Farnsworth Avenue, Detroit
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1944

BOARD MEETS AT 4:00 P.M. . . DINNER 6:30 P.M. . . PROGRAM 8:00 P.M.

FEATURE: Exhibition and report of the Architects Civic Design Group, Detroit Metropolitan Area. This Group, of which Branson V. Gamber is Chairman, is co-sponsored by the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A. and the Michigan Society of Architects. It is a voluntary movement, participated in by a number of members of the Chapter and Society, working under the direction of Mr. Eliel Saarinen of Cranbrook Academy of Art.

NEW EXAM PROCEDURE

A year ago, the Michigan State Registration Board established an entirely new examination system for engineers. APELSCOR, representative council of the profession, originated the plan and assisted immeasurably from its inception, even to the extent of supplying typical problems.

As a first step in revising the architectural examination, the Board inaugurated a new jury system for grading the design problem. Instead of two or three different juries reviewing the same problem, there is now only one, composed of five to seven architects taken from a continuous panel of twenty-five. Grading is on a systematic basis, proportionate values being given to site plan, schematic plan, construction, elevation, aesthetics, and perspective. This enables the examinee to determine his weak points. It also overcomes the objection to borderline failures with no apparent explanation.

General criticism thus far has been lack of problems which would determine the candidate's knowledge of business practices. There may be other shortcomings; if so, the Board is anxious to know. It will be receptive to any constructive comments. If the present system adequately determines a candidate's ability to practice architecture, the Board also wants to know of this fact.

* * *

WILLIAM EDWARD KAPP, is architect for a "Hotel College" to be built at Michigan State College at East Lansing for students taking the hotel and restaurant training course.

* * *

TELEGRAM, OCT. 24, 1944
INABILITY TO GET SPACE ON PLANE MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO GET TO YOUR MEETING TONIGHT GIVE MY GREETINGS TO THE DETROIT CHAPTER AND REGRETS THAT I CANNOT PERSONALLY EXTEND MY GOOD WISHES TO AN OUTSTANDING CHAPTER OF THE INSTITUTE.

ALEXANDER C. ROBINSON,
SECRETARY, A.I.A.

NOVEMBER 7, 1944

PAUL S. CALKINS, registered professional engineer, announces termination of nearly eight years as structural job captain with Giffels & Vallet, Inc., and offers twenty years of structural designing experience to Architects, Contractors, Manufacturers, and others in need of a Structural Design Service. Intimate knowledge of Architectural Trades and Structural Requirements on both Institutional and Industrial Construction. RAndolph 9546 - 831 Fox Theatre Building, Detroit 1, Michigan.

LETTERS

BULLETIN: I am enjoying your National Weekly Bulletin. There must be some subscription fee for non-members—especially since you have gone national and, accordingly, I would appreciate a bill. I do not think it right that we should receive this publication gratis.

Reference is made to the January, 1944 "baptismal" issue of the Journal of The American Institute of Architects, and specifically to an article by Vice-President MacCornack entitled, "Let's Stop Tinkering With Building Codes," also to the February issue: an article under Architects Read and Write, entitled "One Step Toward a Unified Code," as suggested by Halsey B. Horner, A.I.A.

I believe there is an excellent opportunity for American Architects to gain the undying gratitude of the public in rural communities and small cities by offering an American Institute of Architects recommended building code, as a standard building code. Certainly, no group would be more qualified to issue such a code. At any rate, Mr. Horner has started a discussion, and I am suggesting to you that as part of your good work you open the pages of the Weekly Bulletin to continued comments, and let us hear from architects at home and abroad.

The Journal apparently does not feel that practical matters, such as a building code, would be interesting to the architects. I do.

Again, permit me to express my appreciation of your good work in editing the Weekly Bulletin. It is newsy and

covers the practical side of architectural practice in addition to front page articles, which are always "top billing."

J. FRAZER SMITH, A.I.A.

* * *

BULLETIN: I just read in the Oct. 17 Weekly Bulletin about your difficulty in getting an extension of sending 2nd class mailing permit. The idea of sending it to all architects in the country is so darn good that I sincerely hope you can find a way to solve this problem.

It was never quite clear to me how you plan to finance the distribution of 12,000 copies. Certainly, if they are sent out under a third class permit, the increased cost would be substantial, and probably more than the Michigan Society could afford.

This leads me to the suggestion that other chapters of the Institute might be willing to contribute something to help defray this extra cost. I can't speak for the Tennessee Chapter at this time, but I believe that I could convince the Executive Committee that to use some of our funds to place the Weekly Bulletin in the hands of all architects in Tennessee is well justified.

Your letter to Carl Stafford on his proposed Marble Institute of America is very much appreciated.

HARRY B. TOUR, President,
Tennessee Chapter, A.I.A.

The suggestion that your Chapter might be willing to underwrite a portion of the cost is certainly a fine gesture on your part and I am deeply appreciative. However, if the architects throughout the country find the publication useful and lend their support this will be the most valuable asset a publication can have. It is said that George Horace Lorimer, late editor of the Saturday Evening Post, once glimpsed a copy of National Geographic in a home and asked what it was. "Why, that's our Geographic." was the reply. Lorimer said the word "Our" would be worth a million dollars to the Saturday Evening Post. There is a vast difference in feeling that you are a part of an organization or profession and just subscribing to a magazine.—Ed.

* * *

BULLETIN: I am particularly interested in your review of "Buildings and Equipment for Archives," Sep. 12 issue. I enclose 12c for a copy of this issue.

I am chairman of the Committee on Archival Buildings of the Society of American Archivists and in that capacity, shall be very glad to hear from anyone or about anything relating to archival buildings and equipment.

CAPT. VICTOR GONDAS, Jr.,
War Dept. Division,
The National Archives,
Washington, D. C.

UNIFICATION

Report by Clair W. Ditchy, Chairman

During the past year, unification has progressed to the point where the Detroit Division of the Michigan Society of Architects has been dissolved and the Detroit Chapter has become the sole local organization representing the profession. As such it represents locally both the American Institute of Architects and the Michigan Society of Architects.

Over 85% of the architects of Michigan are now members of the American Institute of Architects. The Society's divisions here and elsewhere have been dissolved and membership in the Institute is now a requirement for membership in the Society.

The next step is to determine what form the Society will take, whether it will become a statewide chapter of the Institute with branches, or whether it will become a council of the chapters directed by representatives of the various chapters.

The next step involves many considerations which were discussed at great length at the meeting of the Joint Unification Committee on Oct. 6, an account of which appears in the Oct. 17, 1944 issue of the M.S.A. Weekly Bulletin.

Further action will depend upon the reaction of the several chapters to the various courses of development which are open to the Society.

A proposal for a Great Lakes "good neighbor" travel and resort conference at Mackinac Island next July, was before the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau at its thirty-fourth annual meeting October 13, at Ironwood, Michigan.

Speaking at a banquet W. S. Woodfill, president of the Grand Hotel, at Mackinac Island, advocated construction by the State of model resorts at a few State parks, to serve as examples of proper architecture and operating standards. The resorts would be leased to private operators.

H. AUGUSTUS O'DELL, A.I.A., of the Detroit firm of O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach has returned from a fishing trip. No doubt getting in trim for the big postwar program. Was roughing it at the Royal Edward Hotel, Fort William, Ontario.

* * *

Arthur W. Gillespie, civil engineer and surveyor, announces removal of his offices to 208 National Bank Bldg., 176 N. Woodward Ave., Birmingham, Mich. Telephone Birmingham 2791. No toll charges: Detroit, Enterprise 6012; from Pontiac, Dial O and ask for 1-1027.

J. HARVEY WEST

J. Harvey West, Junior Associate Member of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute, died suddenly of a heart attack on Oct. 29. He was 39 years of age.

Born in Toronto, Ont., May 24, 1905, he attended Central Technical High School and Jarvis Collegiate Institute in Toronto. His early experience was gained in the Toronto office of Ronald Catto, and from 1925 to 1938 in Detroit offices of Lane, Davenport & Peterson; Frederick D. Madison, and Derrick & Gamber. Since 1938 he has been with Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., as senior draftsman.

Harvey was very able in his chosen work and of a most likeable personality. In May of this year he became a Junior Associate Member of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., and it was our good fortune to meet with him at Chapter functions.

GEORGE SCOTT

George Scott, Architect, died at his home in Ann Arbor October 24. Born in Hamilton, Ontario, 92 years ago, he studied with his uncle, Thomas Scott, an architect, coming to Ann Arbor in 1880. He is credited with designing the Cutting apartments, the first building for the School of Music, later rebuilt by others, also the residences of Mr. Cutting, Charles Wagner and of the late Professor Bogle. Mr. Scott had been in retirement for several years.

* * *

WILSON EYRE DIES AT 86

Designed The Detroit Club

Wilson Eyre, nationally known architect and founder of the firm of Eyre & McIlvaine, died Oct. 24 at his home in Philadelphia after a long illness. His age was 86.

Born in Florence, Italy, Mr. Eyre came to America at the age of 11 and attended the Fay School in Newport, R. I., for several years. He also was in Canada for a long time.

After his graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he entered the architectural firm of James P. Sims in Philadelphia, and several years later, upon the death of Mr. Sims, assumed control of the business.

In 1912 Mr. Eyre established with Gilbert McIlvaine the firm of Eyre & McIlvaine. He was well known for his designs of country homes and estates, many of the latter being in Philadelphia suburban communities.

Among the notable buildings he designed were the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, the Detroit Club in Detroit, the Farrel Memorial Chapel in Massachusetts and the Mask and Wig Club in Philadelphia.

LEE F. CASE, is the new Detroit representative of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., succeeding Jack Gamber who has been transferred to Revere's Washington D.C. office.

* * *

SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, the late noted English architect, when asked what he thought of the future of women as architects, replied, "It all depends on what architects they marry."

DITCHY

(Continued from Page 1)

members and guests heard a most interesting and instructive program on the Solar House under the auspices of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., arranged by Joe Busse and Bill Cook, local representatives.

The speaker was Mr. H. M. (Tod) Sloan, of Chicago, special sales representative of the company, who presented a sound film entitled "Daylight Engineering in the Homes of Tomorrow."

* * *

Mr. Sloan, who has lectured throughout the country, stated that this meeting was a record-breaker for an all-architect audience—there was only a scattering of guests—and he expressed satisfaction at the interest evinced and the many pertinent questions asked.

Notable among guests was Mr. Frank N. Mosher, of The Detroit News, representing our good and loyal friend, Ernie Baumgarth, Real Estate Editor.

Professor Emil Lorch paid high tribute to William Edward Kapp and Joseph W. Leinweber, retiring as president and secretary, respectively, "after two years of outstanding service to the Chapter." The motion was carried with applause, and how well they deserve it! Under their administration the Chapter has forged ahead as can be seen from the annual report.

And a word should be said here about Emil Lorch, who has served faithfully, not only his chapter and his Institute, but his profession throughout the nation—since 1896. After serving as Chapter president for two years, he remained on the board for another two years, retiring from office at this Annual Meeting. We are proud to reproduce on the facing page a tribute to him by Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven,



president of the University of Michigan, which appeared in The Michigan Alumnus of Oct. 14, 1944.



The Door That Leads Nowhere

A STRANGER, browsing through the by-ways of Ann Arbor and wandering down Monroe Street, will notice, back of the Architecture Building, an entrance way that apparently leads nowhere and a fine Corinthian column with nothing visible to support. Lest this occasion too much wonderment, let it be said at once that these are features of the garden of the College of Architecture and Design, and that they were put there for a definite and really practical purpose.

The garden was the idea of Emil Lorch, Professor Emeritus of Architecture and Director of the College until 1936. It was Professor Lorch's thought to establish an outdoor museum of architectural details worthy of study by architectural students and worthy of preservation for their artistic or historical importance. The time was favorable, for there was much building activity, and many older buildings, designed by prominent architects of the past and incorporating finely executed details, were being torn down and replaced by more modern structures. Professor Lorch's enthusiasm, abetted by the gen-

erosity of alumni and friends, brought together a small but nicely representative collection.

The door that leads nowhere (at present, at least), for example, is over 100 years old, and came from the original First National Bank Building in Detroit, at Jefferson and Griswold Streets — a good Greek revival piece. The Corinthian column came from an insurance company's building in Newark, N. J., and was presented by Colonel William A. Starrett, B.S.C.E.'97, D.Eng. (hon.) '31, who built the Empire State Building and a good many others. Then there are part of a Romanesque entrance from the old Post Office and Federal Building in Detroit and two large red stone reliefs designed by the distinguished architect, H. S. Richardson, whose influence on American architecture in the late nineteenth century was great. Present-day student architects study these pieces, and the members of drawing and painting classes often use them as models. And besides, it is a good thing for youthful creative artists to grow up amid objects of beauty, whole or fragmentary, indoors in glass cases or outdoors in a garden.

Tal: This is a nice tribute to Prof. Lorch.
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Alexander G. Ruthven, Ph.D. '06, President

CONNECTICUT Hears Frank Lloyd Wright

New London, Conn., Oct. 4—"If our nation has hope of a culture of its own, then the amazing materialism which bears down on us will have to be removed and replaced by a new reality which finds its power and glory and efficiency within itself and in its own nature," stated Frank Lloyd Wright, internationally famous architect, in an address recently to Connecticut college students and faculty and many local townspeople in Palmer auditorium.

Mr. Wright, who delivered the 14th Joseph Henry Selden Memorial lecture, was the first of a group of six distinguished speakers who will address the college this year on future trends in such fields as philosophy, architecture and religion.

The noted architect pointed out that the modern trend is toward non-objective art and indicated that this new "organic architecture" is close to an abstraction. Organic architecture, he contended, believes that a building should look as though it belongs where it stands and is a part of the land.

Criticizing American, and particularly New England homes, Mr. Wright said that they are remnants of a monarchial, classic time, entirely too stiff. The new architecture, which Mr. Wright maintained is an expression of the true philosophy of the democratic way of life, will broaden and enrich our lives and will provide the center line of a great culture of a great nation, said the eminent speaker.

American democratic architecture must be natural and individual, continued the speaker; it must avoid being axial and stiff. What we build must reflect our philosophy and result from deep inner thought and introspection, he said. Our buildings, like our philosophy, must come from within and cannot conform to any external authority. They must be true to our own integrity and our own character, he further elaborated.

Concluding his largely philosophical talk, Mr. Wright warned his listeners not to confuse the practical with the expedient and pointed out that the practical can be had by "grasping the underlying principle of the thing."



Mr. Wright

HARTFORD, CONN.—Everyone has a hobby of some sort, some have more than one. Col. John J. McMahon, Hartford architect, for several years has been clipping items and pictures of his friends from papers and mailing them to those concerned, together with a little note. He feels the subject might appreciate an additional copy of the picture or clipping as the case might be. And Colonel McMahon has received scores of letters in appreciation of his thoughtfulness.

IOWA CHAPTER Holds Two-Day Annual Convention

Iowa Chapter of The American Institute of Architects held its Forty-second Annual Meeting at Hotel Fort Des Moines, in Des Moines, October 24 and 25.

Speakers included Arthur W. Archer, Institute Regional Director, of St. Louis, Mo.; Harry C. Plummer, of Washington, D. C., director of engineering and research for the Structural Clay Products Institute; Roger Allen, A.I.A., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and L. V. James, of Chicago, vice-president of the Illuminating Engineering Society.

A special feature was an exhibit of postwar architecture, including preliminary sketches and working drawings of some of the most interesting projects being planned for construction in Iowa.

There also was an exhibit of sculpture and painting by Iowa artists.

Among the committee reports were those on a proposed state building code and on postwar planning.

There was a discussion and vote on the degree of local and federal financing favored for housing. The poll is nationwide among architects.

Chapter officers were re-elected. They included: Leonard Wolf, of Ames, president; W. L. Perkins, Charlton, vice-president; O. G. Woody, Ames, secretary-treasurer; and J. Woolson Brooks and Burdette Higgins, Des Moines, members of the executive committee.

Iowa's postwar planning is still rather vague, President Wolf reported.

Sixteen Iowa architects two months ago reported complete plans and specifications ready for less than one million dollars in public and private postwar construction. This total, however, does not include the long-planned state office building.

Preliminary plans for public con-

SCRANTON, PA.—Charles A. Miller, A.I.A., assistant director of the I.C.S. school of architecture, was elected recently to the executive committee of the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

* * *

HARRISBURG, PA.—Francis Keally, A.I.A., of New York City, was a principal speaker at a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Hotels Association at the Penn-Harris Hotel here. Mr. Keally enjoys a fine reputation as an architect. On the same program was Professor Proulx, of Michigan State College, who demonstrated a new principle of employee training.

struction at the time totaled approximately \$1,700,000 and for private construction were in excess of one million dollars.

The most encouraging figure was 7 million dollars, representing construction dreams of men who want to build as soon as possible, but for whom plans have not been drawn.

"The architectural profession should do more advertising," Director Archer told the Wednesday session.

He said architects should impress upon the public that nobody can afford to build without the services of an architect, adding that architects had not tried to sell their services in the right manner.

The speaker said building operations after the war will be "something tremendous," and indicated that this will mean great demand for architectural services.

Following the address, the architects unanimously supported a motion to commend the institute for its efforts toward familiarizing the country with the services being performed by architects, and to recommend that the publicity program be expanded.

The woman who brings to the architect's office a clipping describing the home she wants, will not disappear under postwar "onslaught of prefabrication," Roger Allen said, and he wants her around.

Allen, president of the Grand Rapids chapter of The American Institute of Architects, spoke at the dinner meeting Tuesday.

"Prefabrication may be right around the corner, and in the lowest range of housing, we undoubtedly will have mass produced houses in some form or another," Allen said. "But most houses in the higher price range will continue

under the guardianship of the 'Lady with the clipping.'"

Challenging and exasperating as she is in some ways, she has served a good purpose, the speaker declared.

"Her insistence on what she wants and doesn't want is responsible, in large measure, for the fact that the American family is better housed than the citizens of any other country," he added.

"She knows what she wants, and she wants the best."

"She wants modern conveniences, sound construction, and good design, and SHE GETS THEM ALL."

Putting an old geometry theorem to work will reduce construction costs and lead to greater standardization of equipment sizes, Plummer said at the afternoon meeting.

He declared the plan simply provided for building materials that fit each other—that can be put together without cutting or alteration at the construction site—and correlation of building plans with such dimensions.

Plummer said the structural clay products industry, concrete men, and steel window manufacturers had agreed to adopt the plan as soon as possible after the war.

The wood window frame and door manufacturers now are working on standardization, he said.

Other interested groups included aluminum window, bathroom fixture, wall tile, and structural steel manufacturers, and the glass industry.

Aimed at economy in design and construction, Plummer said more definite information on savings in masonry costs will be available next summer, when the naval hospital at Boston, Mass., designed on model dimensions, will be completed.

L. V. James of Chicago, Ill., illumination engineer for the General Electric Co., recommended the use of light-colored desks as an aid to better sight.

"Although the paper reflects the light, the desk does not, and our eyes are trying to adapt themselves to two conditions at the same time," he said.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Sol Rosenthal, president of the Louisiana Architects' Association, addressed a dinner meeting of the Electrical Association of New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel Oct. 16. Mr. Rosenthal presented the architect's viewpoint on postwar building, and the film, "Electrical Living in 194x" was shown.

* * *

CHARLES PHELPS, A.I.A., is now in charge of architectural work for the Argonaut Realty Co., of Detroit, a General Motors subsidiary.

ILLINOIS

Chicago, Oct. 15—Reversing the custom of giving annual prizes for the best new residence of the year, the Elgin Real Estate board yesterday announced a prize contest for the best designed structure of 75 years of age or older. Stephen C. Ladd, of Campbell & Ladd, realtor, and former president of the Elgin organization, said that Earl H. Reed, former president of the Chicago chapter of The American Institute of Architects and an authority on old time architecture in Illinois, will be judge. He inspected Elgin's older buildings on Saturday, Oct. 21.

* * *

Home design and arrangement for safety in the home was discussed by Prof. D. Kenneth Sargent of the department of architecture, Syracuse University, at the Oct. 4 morning session of the home safety section of the 33d National Safety Congress and Exposition in Chicago, sponsored by the National Safety Council, Inc.

* * *

Frank A. Randall, structural and consulting engineer, spoke on "Chicago, a Testing Laboratory in Building Construction" at a dinner meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects Oct. 24, in the Chicago Bar Association quarters.

* * *

Prof. Walter Bogner of the department of architecture, Harvard university, a brother of Harry Bogner, Milwaukee architect, is to give the first lecture in a course of four talks sponsored by the Illinois chapter of The American Institute of Decorators.

Prof. Bogner's talk, "Postwar Interiors," will be on Nov. 8 at the Arts club, 400 N. Michigan ave., Chicago.

Other speakers in the course are Roger Van der Straeten, president of the Art and Antique Dealers' League of America; Louis Bromfield, novelist, and T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbings, author of "Goodbye, Mr. Chippendale."

Bromfield's attractive subject is "The Loveliest Houses I Have Ever Seen."

The lectures are all on consecutive Wednesday mornings and are open to the public for a \$10 fee.

* * *

Ernest A. Grunsfeld Jr., Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, spoke Oct. 24 before the Cook County League of Women Voters. This was the third in a series of study classes on housing being presented at league headquarters under the direction of Mrs. Sewall Wright. Mr. Grunsfeld's subject was "Housing Organizations in Chicago—Spade Work in Planning."

WILLIAM M. ELICOTT, A.I.A.

Baltimore, Md.—William M. Ellicott, well known architect, died at his home here on Oct. 4.

Mr. Ellicott, who was eighty-two years of age, was greatly interested in civic affairs in Baltimore. He designed many of the fine residences in Baltimore, including the Roland Park district. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ellicott also studied in Paris under noted European architects. He was a member of The American Institute of Architects and one of the founders of the Maryland Art Institute.

* * *

URGES RECONVERSION PAGE BE ENERGETIC

Geo H. Miehls Speaks in St. Louis

Reconversion can be effected successfully and prosperously if as much energy is put into preparing for peacetime production as was put into converting to war needs, George H. Miehls, vice president of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., of Detroit, declared in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Manufacturers and Construction Industries Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at Hotel De Soto, Miehls predicted an immediate postwar shortage of materials and warned "political and economic controls will be necessary to offset the lack of balance between postwar supply and demand."

Lack of government controls following World War I was one of the contributing factors leading to the "collapse of 1929," he asserted. Such a catastrophe "can happen again," he continued, if planning is not carried out now to safeguard the postwar period through governmental controls.

These controls, however, should be gradually decreased with the restoration finally of the profit motive in industry "if the capitalistic system is to continue in the United States," he stated.

Miehls termed himself an optimist about America and stated an enormous reservoir of demand for civilian goods will have developed by the end of the war. Industrialists are now planning well for expanded postwar production, but will undoubtedly need governmental help, Miehls said, emphasizing that one type of government assistance is a stabilized tax program.

* * *

FREDERICK CROWTHER, architectural illustrator, who has been ill for the past few weeks, is back at his office, which is that of the Weekly Bulletin.

NEW YORK CHAPTER Hears Ralph Walker

Ralph T. Walker, F.A.I.A., of Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith, New York Architects, who have made a zoning survey for savings banks and mortgage conference groups, spoke Oct. 27 at a luncheon meeting of the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects at the Architectural League.

* * *

VAN VOORHEES FAMILY HOLDS 12th REUNION

The 12th annual meeting of the Van Voorhees Association was held Oct. 14 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

Speakers included Westbrook Van Voorhis, Time news magazine commentator; Stephen F. Voorhees, F.A.I.A.; Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of the U. S. Steel Corp. and Congressman Jerry Voorhees of California.

* * *

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS DONATED

Drawings by the late John Calvin Stevens, A.I.A., of Portland, Me., have been presented to the Avery Architectural Library of Columbia University by his son, John Howard Stevens.

* * *

ROCHESTER—"Architecture in the Postwar Community" was discussed by M. J. DeAnglis, local architect, at a meeting of the recent graduates group of the American Association of University Women at their headquarters here on Oct. 23.

A pioneer in modern planning of theaters, stores, churches, schools and homes, Mr. DeAnglis is particularly interested in the future of community planning.

* * *

BUFFALO—With the United States and most European nations nearly saturated by their population, Canadian cities will face an enormous postwar growth, Dr. Eugenio G. Faludi declared at the second architectural forum sponsored by the local Chapter of The American Institute of Architects at Albright Art Gallery Oct. 19.

The city planner in discussing The Toronto City Plan pointed out that "Canada is comparatively empty and has not only the space, but natural resources and favorable climatic conditions with which to support a much greater number of people. Canada's transportation and production facilities will also prove strategic in its growth."

"The majority of Canadian urban centers now are making great efforts to attract new industries," he said.

NEW JERSEY ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS MEET

A dinner meeting, attended by thirty-five architects, builders and developers was held Oct. 9 at Millburn, N. J. The meeting, arranged largely through the efforts of Kenneth W. Dalzell, A.I.A., was held in anticipation of the coming building boom predicted for Millburn Township. Ways and means of controlling the boom, and retaining the desirable characteristics of the Township were discussed.

The group voted to form themselves into a permanent organization, and elected Mr. Dalzell.

* * *

LAKELAND—The Annie Pfeiffer chapel at Florida Southern college, which was designed by the world-famous Frank Lloyd Wright, collapsed under the pressure of the hurricane blast Oct. 19.

As part of the main structure collapsed, the huge skylight was shattered and many of the seats in the auditorium below were damaged.

* * *

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Talk of "Homes of the Future," that will dust their own floors, cook the meals, make the beds, and remain new and shiny, is a kind of misinformation in which there is danger.

This is the theme of a statement issued by Knoxville group of American Institution of Architects at its meeting Oct. 27.

Such aforementioned forecasts of postwar homes "originate with those who have no direct connection with the building industry," says the group release. "In the postwar period there should be orderly changes, rather than violent overthrow of prewar building practices."

* * *

MEMPHIS—Home Planning Institute, at its first session here, on Oct. 9, heard speakers describe expected postwar improvements.

Edwin Phillips, A.I.A., assured the planners that designs for the home of the future very probably will undergo no revolutionary changes. The influence of streamlining will affect the basic Colonial, English, or Spanish designs only in slow degrees, he predicted, and, except for an increased use of plastics, building materials will remain about the same.

RICHMOND, VA.—Discussion of the restoration of peacetime pursuits of Virginia architects, especially students and draftsmen whose work was interrupted with their entrance into the armed services, occupied the Virginia Chapter, A.I.A., at the semi-annual meeting Sept. 23.

Este Fisher, national representative of the institute in Washington, addressed the group at the luncheon hour, and reported on national activities. According to A. O. Budina, secretary, approximately 30 of the State's 40 members attended the all-day meeting, with President Milton L. Grigg, of Charlottesville, presiding.

A decision was reached by the group upon their stand regarding national public housing which was in favor of local ownership and control, leaving Federal agencies out of the picture as much as possible.

General business matters of the Institute were discussed and a report of the Legislative committee upon contractual relations between the State and architects and engineers especially with regard to the \$23,000,000 postwar capital outlay program.

Several questions of interest to the general public were brought out in the discussions, including (1) that labor and material costs will most likely remain high during the five year period following the war; (2) that WPB will begin relaxation of most building materials restrictions on V-E day.

* * *

SEATTLE, WASH.—Arrigigo M. Young, A.I.A., chairman of the Postwar Committee of the Seattle Real Estate Board spoke to a large audience in Olympia Hotel ballroom Oct. 28, on the board's postwar committee to be given sent to the next session of the Washington state legislature a proposal that legislation be enacted along the line of New York redevelopment act of 1941. He pointed out that eight states now have legislation of a somewhat similar character. The purpose of the proposal to be made in this state will be to provide the framework so that high-grade housing may be done by private industry.

Mr. Young, member of the Economic Development Committee and chairman of the Postwar Planning Committee of Architects and Engineers, also spoke at Bellevue, Wn. on Oct. 25. He is laying the groundwork for a multi-million-dollar program to eliminate the slum areas of Seattle and other Washington cities.

* * *

TACOMA—At a joint session of the Tacoma Engineers club and the Tacoma Society of Architects Sept. 14, physical problems of the city were approached

objectively with the idea in mind of determining whether a master plan for general civic improvement would be acceptable and workable or whether the city should continue to grow "like Topsy."

Joshua H. Vogel, A.I.A., of Seattle, formerly chief planning engineer for King county, now with the Puget Sound Planning council, led the discussion with a general talk on town planning, illustrating benefits other communities have enjoyed since inaugurating a definite over-all plan of city improvement.

* * *

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Harry Bogner, A.I.A., widely known Milwaukee architect, has been named head field representative for German languages in the office of war information and will go to Germany to assist in the administration of occupied sections of that country, it was learned recently. Bogner is now in the east with the OWI and will leave soon for London, going from there to Germany. A veteran of World War I, Bogner was in the army of occupation in Germany in 1919. He is a member of the board of trustees and a past president of the Milwaukee Art Institute and a member of the Wisconsin chapter, A.I.A. During his absence his office at 759 N. Milwaukee St., will be maintained by Willis Leenhouts.

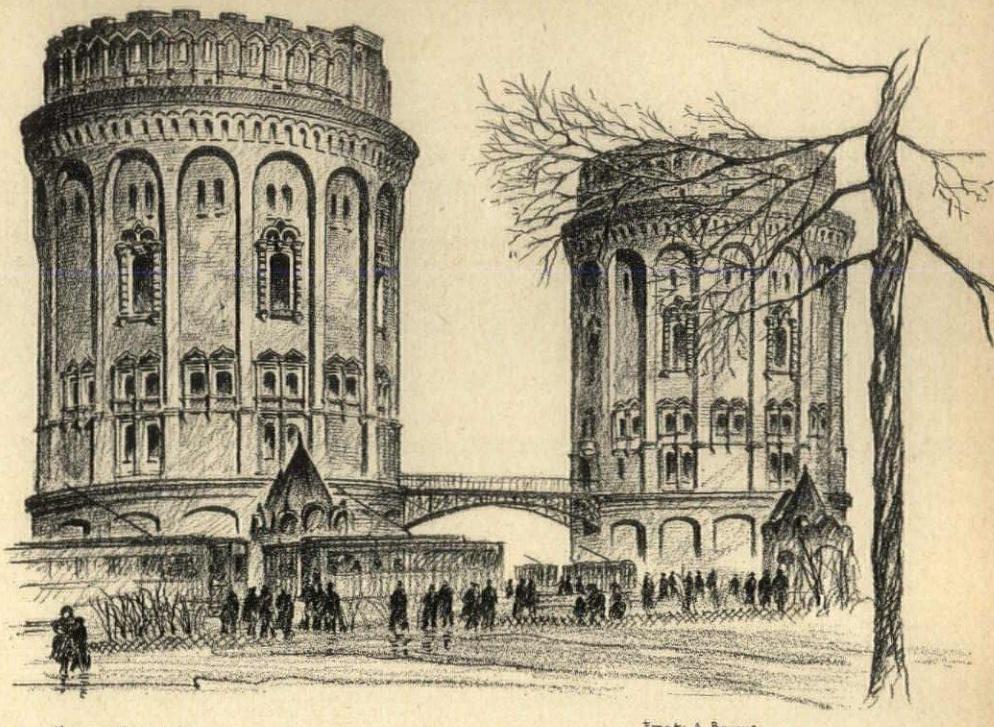
WITH FRANK BARCUS IN MOSCOW

Moscow, a city of four million people, gets its water supply from the narrow Moscow River at a point ten miles from the city.

This river, one tenth the width of the Detroit River, has its source 110 miles west of Moscow. It flows into the Oka River, 80 miles southeast of the city. With Moscow's tremendous population on this narrow river combined with the high turbidity (muddiness) at times, especially during the ice break-up in April, careful filtration is of vital importance.

The water in Moscow is often about the same as that of Kansas City where the waterworks removes about one pound of mud from each 52 gallons of water. This means that two pounds of mud are removed each day from the water that each person uses. This is true of Kansas City where the per capita consumption is over 100 gallons. At times the water taken from each of these rivers—Mississippi and Moscow—contains one pound of mud for every 12 gallons of water.

In order to protect the river from sources of pollution, a sanitary protective zone was established. In this pro-



Moscow Waterworks

Frank A. Barcus

Moscow April 1931

THE MOSCOW WATERWORKS

tective zone which extends for 50 miles above the intake, there can be no picnics, excursions, bathing or pasturing of cattle. All the villages within this zone were removed; a program which was easy of accomplishment under Soviet rule. This made Moscow's pollution problems simple in comparison with ours.

All services in Moscow are metered. At the time I was in Moscow (1930-31) the city had only 16,000 meters. Compare this with Detroit's 317,626 meters. The reason for this small number of meters is that Moscow has few individual homes in the city. Moscow is unbelievably crowded. Nearly everybody lives in apartments, flats or single rooms in grouped buildings. One meter then may supply a group in which at least 300 families are housed.

I was assigned to an architectural organization located in an old four story building in the heart of Moscow, a section known as Kitai Gorod, the "Chinese City." All foreigners were Chinese in Moscow. For 800 years this old section was the commercial center of the city.

In this old offensive and insanitary building a score of Detroit architects and more than 400 Soviet architects—men and women—were employed. Detroit's City Hall is a modern paradise

of working conditions compared with this ancient brick structure on Cherkassy Ulitsa. The single water faucet in this building was in the dark, damp basement, right next to the single water closet used by the entire nose-holding organization. There is the secret why nobody drinks water in Moscow. Such examples are typical throughout the city. In fact, not once did I take a drink of water in Moscow. The water that I did drink was in the form of tea, morning, noon and night. Cognac and port wine satisfied my thirsts at other times. With all of its modern filter plant Moscovites still insist on boiling their water and drinking tea—or vodka.

The per capita consumption of water in Moscow is 26 gallons per day, an extremely low figure. Detroit's per capita consumption is 135 gallons. More water is supplied by the Chicago waterworks than by any other waterworks system in the world. Chicago's figure is 296 gallons per day. Buffalo's figure is 199 gallons, New York's 143 gallons and Boston 118 gallons.

Moscow was founded about the year 1150. Its water system goes back to 1780. The water from some large springs ten miles from Moscow was collected and conveyed in a brick aqueduct to a distributing point in the city. This served until 1825 when the aqueduct broke. A

pumping station was built and the first cast iron pipes were laid to carry the water to a tower in the city which supplied the head for the distributing fountain.

In 1860 a second pumping station was built and 30 miles of cast iron pipes were laid. During the next 40 years the well system was further developed and

two imposing pressure towers were built in the city. (See illustration.)

As the city grew the wells were found to be inadequate. The engineers turned to the Moscow River. The first filtration system was built in 1903 with intake structure, pumping station, sedimentation basins, slow sand filters and reservoirs. The total output of this

plant is 60 million gallons per day. The well system which has been modernized with electric pumps furnishes another 7 million gallons per day. Detroit's average daily pumpage for its system is more than 280 million gallons and its maximum pumpage for one day occurred on June 26, 1943, when 451,110,000 gallons were delivered to the mains.

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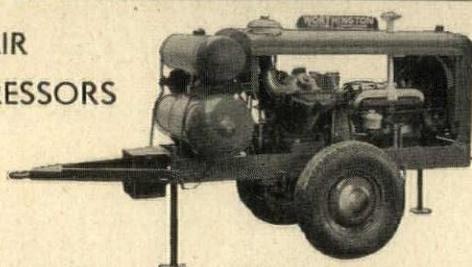
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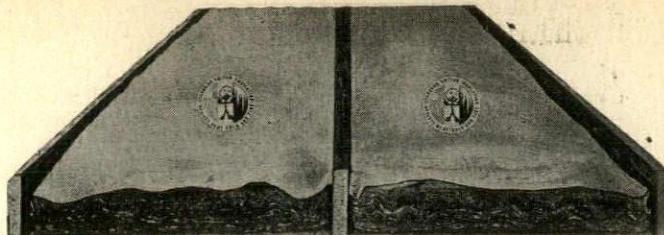
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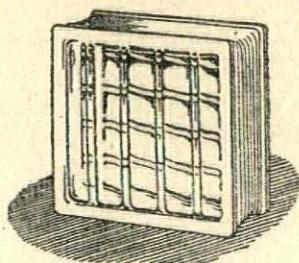
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DETROIT, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 14, 1944

No. 46

BLUEPRINT FOR A UNIVERSITY

By JOSEPH HUDNUT, Dean of the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University. A Talk Before a Group of Educators, in Detroit, May 19, 1944

I believe that our universities—or at any rate some of our universities—ought to participate in the evolution of a new social order in our cities. There should be such an evolution; and it should be a prescriptive task of the university not merely to record and to comment upon it, but to assume an active and generous responsibility in its promotion.

It should be understood that I am not advocating socialism or communism. What I have in mind is some



Hudnut

new grouping of men, some new relationships and responsibilities of institutions, which may overcome the excessive standardization which now obtains in human activity and thought. This standardization, in part the consequence and in part the cause of our immense industrial expansion, has so impoverished the civic spirit that, unless its effects are in some way mitigated, it will surely defeat the democratic process. I am advocating a scientific attitude towards the problems thus created and the enlistment of the intellectual forces in the effort to solve them.

We are not concerned with a present pattern of community life. No such pattern exists, or has existed since the rise of mechanized industry shattered the placid, semi-rural order of the eighteenth century. Nowhere is that change more clearly exhibited than here in the Middle West, where our cities reached so rapidly their vast proportions, unembarrassed by the ancient autocracies. We know how the institutions, the habits of thought, the social orientations of the old world, were con-

founded in these cities with giant new machines and new ways of life; how uprooted and conflicting cultures, of long-established habits of conduct and of patterned thought, were jumbled together with new relationships and moralities. The consequence was not a pattern but a conglomeration.

The mass-production system, invented in Detroit, completed this social disintegration. The giant factories escape all social surveillance and yet shape the life of the city. They transform the city into one great machine for productive activity. The machine grows daily more automatic, its movements more coordinated, its elements more regimented. The beliefs, aims, and values of the city dweller become each day like the houses in which they live: so many uniform points in a fabric of monotony. If you fly over Detroit you will see endless miles of standardized houses: they are like the waves of a limitless sea and as eloquent of spiritual waste. Out of this sea, like islands in an archipelago, rise the tragic factories, inhuman in scale, receiving and disgorging, like Charybdis, their tides of men.

Nevertheless, living demands a pattern. We must have a boundary to our lives. There were communities as soon as there were men, and we know how every natural impulse of mind or of

conduct had its origin and its form within a framework of social purpose. The movements of the human spirit are intolerably cramped without the communal environment and without the social loyalties confirmed by a million years of experience. Our new cities have conferred on man his deepest indignity by making him an automaton. You will not build a democracy with automata. Democracy implies a social system and the exercise of the social function. When the vast majority of city dwellers form, as they did in ancient Rome, an amorphous mass having neither structure nor status, they become the facile material for demagogues and tyrants.

We cannot compress our industrial civilization into one of the ancient patterns—feudal or monarchial or mercantile. We have more than once tried to imprison the stream of our culture, as we have imprisoned the stream of architecture, only to create new floods as our feeble barriers of romance gave way. The past will live with us as behavior, custom, common sense, and binding tradition, but these must be built into a new fabric and made valid within it. The creation of that fabric is the central problem of our time.

See HUDNUT—Page 4

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FEATURE: Exhibition and report of the Architects Civic Design Group, Detroit Metropolitan Area.

FEATURE: Mr. William Davidson of the National Safety Council, in a 20 minute address on designing for safety in the home.

ARE YOU READY FOR POSTWAR PRACTICE?

By Joseph Peter Jogerst, A.I.A.

There's little doubt that the world we'll all be forced to live in when the shooting's over will be a different world from anything any of us ever imagined; different and better, too.

The thing you may be worried about now has two parts: (1) Will architect salesmen be required in this new world and (2) What kind of a salesman will an architect have to be?

About the first worry, no more. Everyone now sees a more important place for the architect than ever before. He'll be needed to carry the banner, as he has after every change. But every architect should give some thought to the second—about what kind of a salesman he will have to be. Those who have studied the situation most carefully see him as an entirely different man from the salesman of the past. Naturally, the rule-of-thumb architect will be out in the race for supremacy, the architect of the future will be a skilled professional man backed by a professional man's education and experience and imbued with a keen desire to serve and excel.

In general, he will have to be more of a specialist. The "jack-of-all-trades" architect who drew plans "for what he could get" will give way to the experienced trained man who can sell only one thing, "competent architectural service," and can sell it supremely well.

As one of today's architects getting ready for tomorrow's problems, you will want to know how to bridge the gap. It's easy. Know more about the latest products required for modern designing, find out everything you can about the latest specialties, know more about your prospects, learn everything you can about them.

Or to put it into two words: Know more: Then you can't lose in tomorrow's postwar world and be pushed into the background by your more enterprising fellow architects, and beef about these changing times. Make a few changes yourself and thus be fit to meet these new conditions.

LETTERS

Bulletin . . . Quite a number of years ago (between 15 and 20 I believe) charges were made against the American Institute of Architects under the Sherman anti-trust laws.

At that time the statement of architectural services closed with the statement that "for the above services the proper minimum charge is 6%."

That made us a trust operating in restraint of trade!

It was finally shown that architects did not adhere to "the" minimum charge, and it was agreed that if we changed the statement to read "a" minimum charge, we would get out from under the law. And that is how the statement now reads.

I notice that your Michigan Society schedule, while headed "Recommended" charges, it does state "The minimum charge is 6%" and etc. It appears that way several times.

Possibly you have had legal advice that the heading "Recommended" applies fully throughout, but if not I suggest having the point checked and that matter also be referred to the A. I. A. Board.

It may be that you should state each time "The recommended."

If I am all wet in this, forget it. But I have noted that others have done the same sort of thing, and so notified Kemper. We don't want a government flare-up just as post-war building revives.—Goldwin Goldsmith.

Bulletin:

* * *

I was keenly interested to read in my June copy of the Architectural Record of your special issue of The Bulletin under the title of "Post-war Planning." I should particularly like to receive a copy of this number as this subject of Post-war Planning is one of very live interest in Australia. Our own Architects recently published a Report on this subject. It really formed a reply to a questionnaire that was circulated by our Ministry of Post-war Reconstruction. I am enclosing a copy in the hope you will find it of interest.

I am at the moment serving as Vice-President of our Town and Country Planning Association and we hope to put out a special Report in the course of the next few weeks. I shall be pleased to see a copy goes forward to you—Leslie M. Perrott, Melbourne, Australia.

* * *

Bulletin:

I find in my billfold three membership cards and I believe there would be a fourth if I had paid my dues:

Detroit Division Michigan Society of

Architects. Michigan Society of Architects. American Institute of Architects. (The fourth of which I may not be a member, is, of course, the Detroit Chapter of A. I. A.)

It strikes me that there has been a little consolidation. Maybe a few others have been paying dues and joining and getting cards like I, without a clear idea of why. Would you consider it expedient to publish in your ever better "Bulletin" what all these cards are, the dues each year, to whom payable, and the amount?

Port Huron is out of reach of most local chapters; I have in the past been asked to the Saginaw Chapter meetings but that is forty miles farther than Detroit and I can get there seldom enough.—Daniel C. Bryant.

* * *

Ed's Note: Divisions of the MSA are no more, having been dissolved and their functions taken over by chapters of the A. I. A. An architect in Michigan, who is a member of the A. I. A., is automatically a member of the State Society, his dues in his chapter paying also his dues in the MSA. Upon payment of \$10 annual dues in the Detroit or Grand Rapids chapter, a portion is forwarded to the treasurer of the MSA and the member is issued membership cards in his chapter and MSA. This is the only way an architect within the state can join the society. Architects without the state, registered in Michigan, may join the MSA by paying \$3 annual dues for non-resident membership.

Institute (national) dues are payable direct to Washington.

GRAND RAPIDS CHAPTER HEARS H. M. (TOD) SLOAN

Reactions to the talk on Solar Housing Oct. 26 in Pantlind hotel were most favorable. H. M. (Tod) Sloan, Chicago contractor, who developed Solar Park at Glenview, Ill., outside Chicago, speaking under auspices of the Grand Rapids Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, related in an illustrated talk his experience in the development of a new housing construction technique. He represented Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass company whose product Thermoplane is used extensively in the large glass wall areas of solar housing.

Officials of the Grand Rapids Real Estate Board and the Builders and Traders Exchange reported they were much impressed.

Roger Allen, president of the Grand Rapids chapter, AIA, expressed hope that Mr. Sloan could be presented here again early next year.

HUDNUT

(Continued from Page 1)

I do not suggest that a social pattern can be created by an act of the individual will—still less that it may be discovered through the researches of scholars. It will not be invented. It will be the consequence of an evolutionary process, anonymous and unpredictable, contemptuous of our theory, no doubt, and manifested not in literary or graphic form but in political action. There is nevertheless an art, however obscure, in politics; and political action, even when violent, is often a translation merely of currents of thought which lie very far beneath the appearances they shape. Such currents are sometimes set in motion by discontent and the self-interest of classes but, being set in motion, they may be guided, restrained and given a rational end by intellectual forces. Such a guidance is, it seems to me, one of the responsibilities of science; and if of science, then surely of the university.

It should be our task to know this growing crisis in the affairs of our cities. We should discover the causes and the nature of our social disintegration and try to comprehend as a whole its direction and processes. We should try to express clearly and persuasively whatever we may discover and to give our expressions currency. We should sketch the patterns which might point the way to new equilibriums and lay at the feet of the city programs of action intended to resolve in part at least some urgent problem of civic life; and for my part, though it be academic heresy, I should include also the making and the use of whatever political instruments might be necessary to implement my programs.

I do not, of course, propose that the university should neglect its ancient functions. The university should continue to be the guardian of funded knowledge and the discoverer of new knowledge. The university's role as a vocational training ground should be extended rather than abridged. Nevertheless, these do not comprise all of our responsibilities to the social order. Ours is an evolving tradition which must be constantly reoriented to new necessities. The university, which was once a training ground for the aristocratic vocations and which became presently a laboratory of scientific and humanistic research, has already become a social and political institution integral with a democratic way of life. We should not try to prohibit that evolution.

I think it probable that this evolution will be most evident and most congenial to those universities which are built

into our great cities. There the demands of the city will be exigent, its crises apparent. More than one type of university is in the making: we have in America urban universities quite distinct from the tradition of Paris or of Oxford, having a proud history, advancing to new fields of endeavor. The discipline in these universities does not strictly comprise the fifty greatest classics of humanism, nor are there available resources wholly adequate for the mounting costs—already a heavy load for the largest industrial corporations—of chemical and mechanical research and invention. These universities have discovered a new dignity in an immediate serviceability to the great cities which nurture them. They are, in part at least, shaped by that serviceability and are daily made more integral to their civic environment. They could not undertake the training of thousands of young men and women, drawn from that human sea which breaks constantly over their shores, without a growing consciousness of unity with that sea.

First among the many solicitudes of this evolving university set in the framework of a city must be the making of citizens—I mean the development in the minds and hearts of students, whether young or adult, of such attitudes as will fit them for the collective life of the city. Citizens are not made through the advancement of science or through the spread of literacy, still less by precept or by laboratory experiment or by the development of the professional aptitudes. Citizens are made when men begin to feel a responsibility for the general welfare; when their interests include not vocational matters merely, or personal gain and adventure, but the destiny of that group to which their individual destiny is bound. Citizens are made by the experience of citizenship. Every student in our urban university, the greatest number of whom will be adult students, should feel himself a part of an institution actively promoting the life of the city. He should experience the fact of participation, brought home to him not only by the basic assumptions of his curriculum, by the daily attitudes and thought of his teachers, but also by the habitual and widening contributions of the university to the civic good. He should see the university reaching out into the city, promoting the general education and the public health, assisting the efficiency of administration and finance, of security and justice, encouraging the arts and the public taste, mitigating the conflicts of classes and of economic interests. And the university which has thus made known to him the dignity and joy of service should follow him beyond

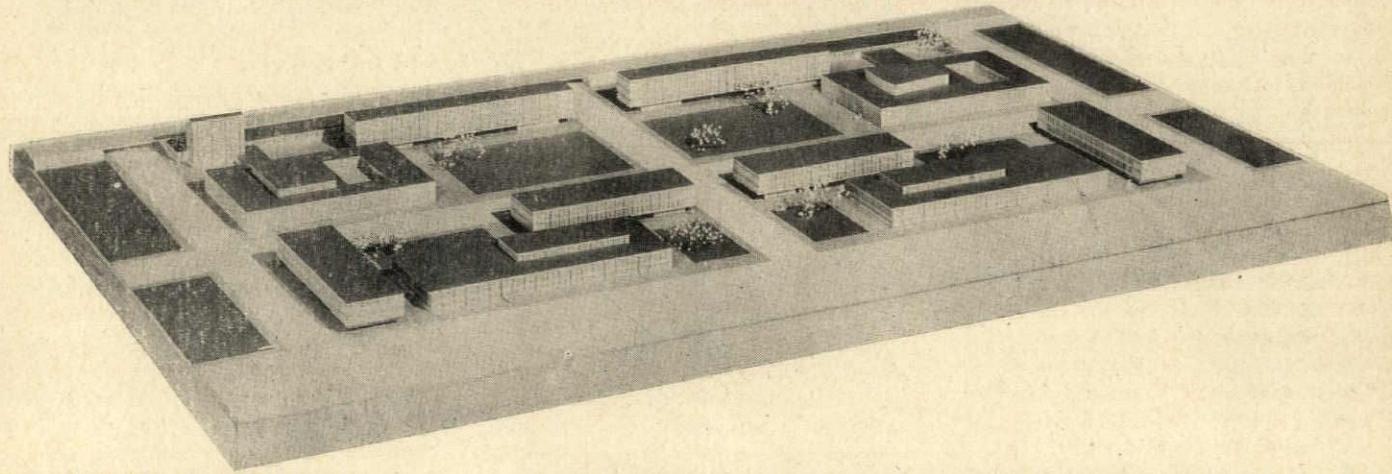
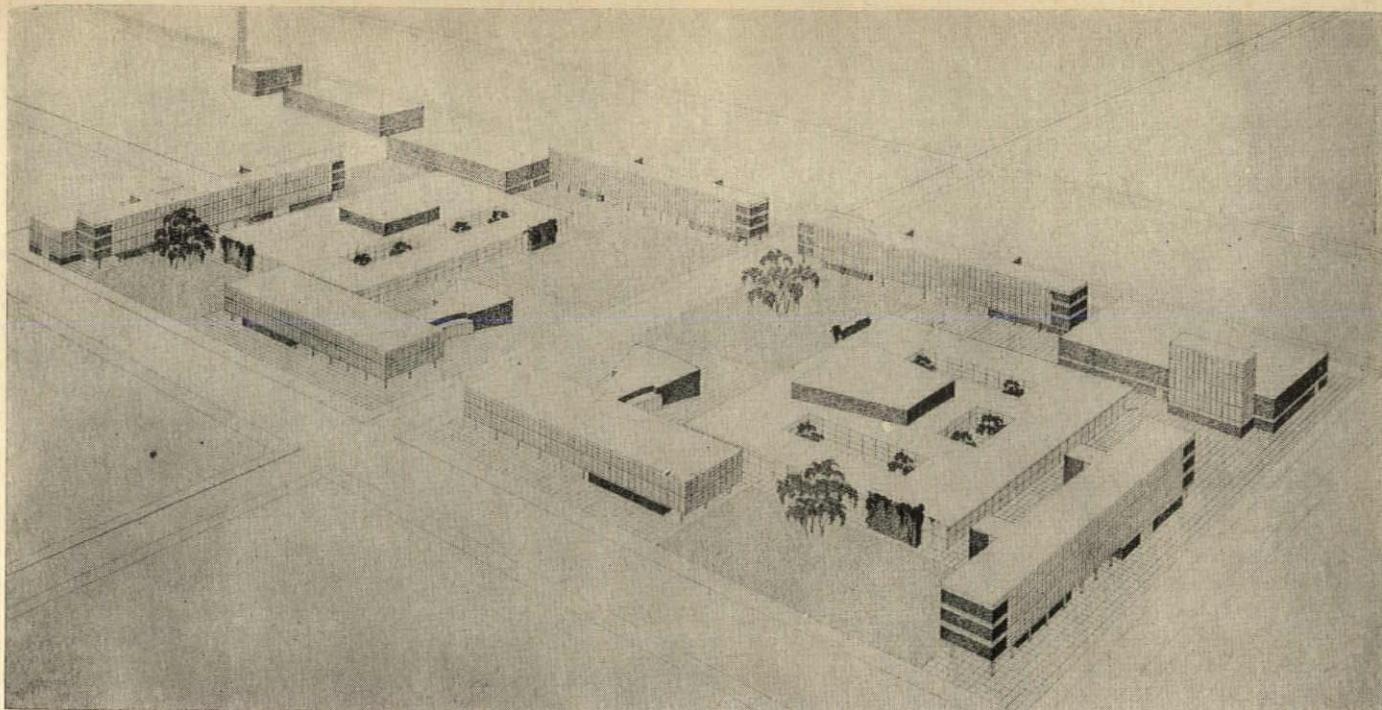
her gates to confirm his faith and uphold his hands.

I should think it strange if a university made in this way a function of progressive civilization and sustained by civic life should be indifferent to the physical aspect of the city. I dare not suggest that city planning—I mean the conscious and guided evolution of the outward aspects of cities—should be the principal concern of a university; and yet, it seems to me, the indifference of universities to this art, especially the indifference of a university addressed to the fuller life of a city, presents a curious contradiction. Education is a planning profession. Planning is a term which includes both foresight and responsibility for change. Very little foresight is needed to recognize the consequences of physical disorder upon social health; nor can that sense of responsibility be either deep or clairvoyant which will not recognize physical realities, not less than ideas, as a proper field of university interest. We shape our cities, and then our cities shape us (if I may paraphrase the Prime Minister). Our present cities are clearly the consequence of social and spiritual disintegration; they may become also the cause of such disintegration.

The trouble is that we do not have a clear idea of the objectives and processes of city planning. We think of planning as something concerned with boulevards and plazas, with river esplanades and the magnificent grouping of public buildings. It is to most of us a pageant art, its objective a civic facade only casually related to work and to social usage. We need perhaps a new word to denote that scientific attack upon the disordered structure of our cities which is the essential process of modern city planning. The materials of this science are not vista and monumental ensemble but the home and its environment, the community and its institutions, the balance and rhythm of populations. It proceeds hand in hand with municipal research. It is a tool of social reconstruction, contributing to that reconstruction the demonstrated influence of environment.

The plan of Detroit, the brave artistry of Judge Woodward, was built of abstractions: of radial avenues and rond-points copied from the park at Versailles. These had introduced order into the garden of Louis XIV but were found less suitable in the course of time for citizens than they had been for trees. We should be glad that the expanding city refused that geometric corseting. The wide, amorphous city now offers us on an immense page the materials of reconstruction unembarrassed except

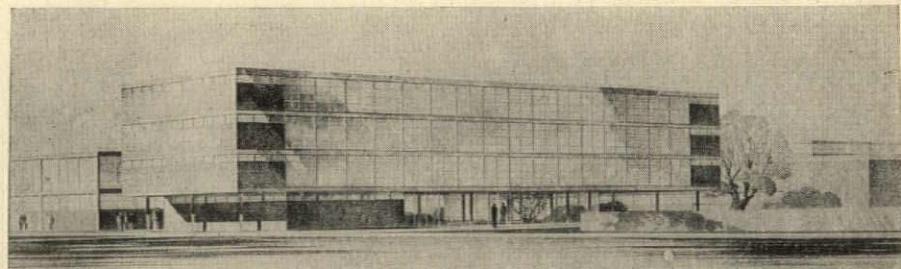
See HUDNUT—Page 6



PLAN FOR ILLINOIS TECHNOLOGY

These pictures of the campus plan of Illinois Institute of Technology of Chicago's south side, show how Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, internationally famous architect solved a planning problem very similar to that faced by Wayne University of Detroit. Both schools draw most of their students from the city in which they are located and hence must be at the center of the metropolitan area's transport system. Hence both face the problem of high land values and making the best use of a relatively restricted area. In the top picture one through street runs through the property, while the second picture shows a model of the final site plan which leaves 2 major streets crossing the campus since the city would not permit the closing of Dearborn Avenue. The bottom photograph shows a typical classroom unit.

Dean Hudnut referred to the plans



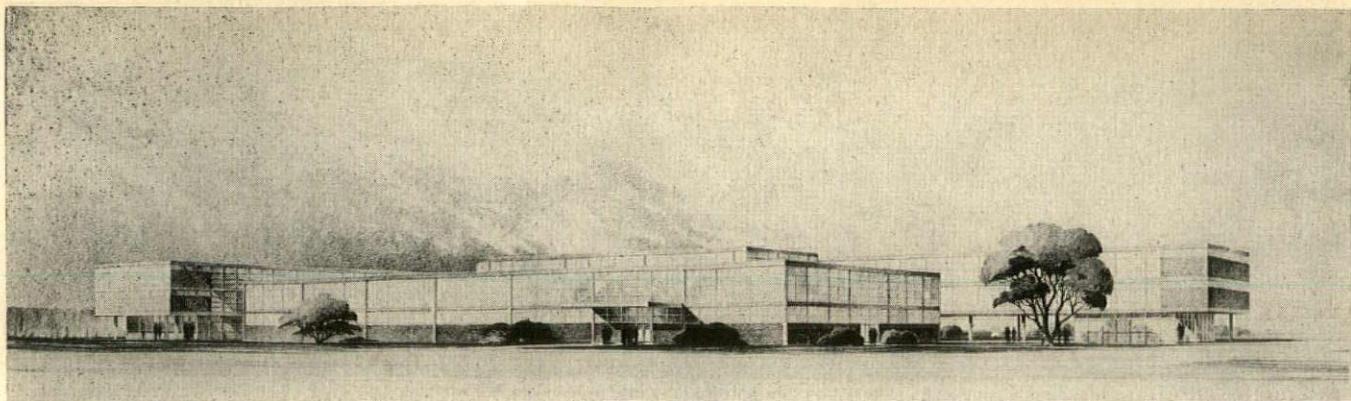
(Mies prefers the first) as an example for Wayne in that the architect has carefully considered the grouping of the buildings to give the space between the structures an architectural quality. In considering the spacing of the buildings the designer had the same end in mind as that achieved by the plaza of San Marco where the architecture of the open square is itself more famous than the buildings.

In the buildings themselves the plans call for the maximum flexibility. Any floor of a building may serve as a single large drafting room or be subdivided

into classrooms or offices as the changing curriculum of the school may dictate.

These are probably the most austere designs for a collegiate group in the country since there is no ornament applied to the buildings at all. The structural members of the steel frame from the spandrels of the facade. Architecture here lies in the carefully studied proportions of the structural members, windows, brickwork, and the building masses. Such sculpture as will be placed on the campus will stand free and form an integral part of the campus design.

DONALD MONSON



HUDNUT

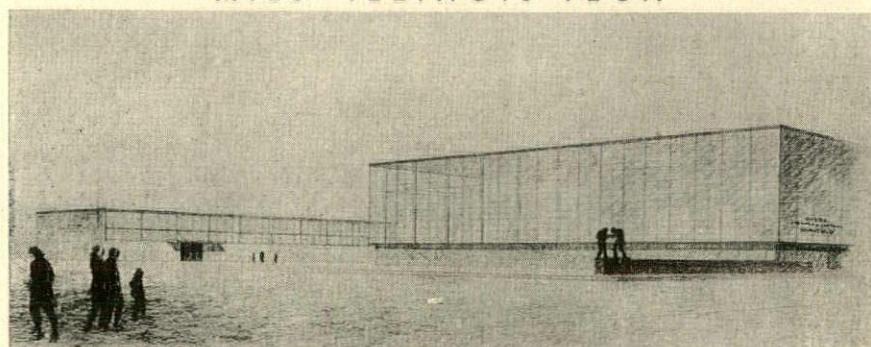
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at the center by inherited ideals of form. We are going to build out of this material—not arbitrarily, as the consequence of some new synthesis theoretically arrived at, but slowly, through processes of social adjustment and experiment—new theaters conformable to a changing order of civic life. That is what we mean by city planning. In that evolution the university, and especially the urban university, cannot be merely observer and analyst.

It is probable that our great industrial cities are about to undergo a process of decentralization. The factories move outward into the countryside, drawing with them the homes of the workers and their institutions. Satellite towns spring up all around the nucleus of the old city, inviting new loyalties and relationships in the community life. These satellite towns will have in time local colorations and local structures; the great industrial city will expand into a mosaic of smaller communities separated, it is hoped, by wide belts of greenery and tied together by swift, well-organized avenues of traffic. Already one can see in Detroit the shaping of that new pattern.

What will happen to the old city when that reshaping is accomplished: when the people leave untenanted the crowded and obsolete centre to live in shining new communities in the far suburbs? Will they leave behind them vast ruined acres like those of ancient Rome? Shall we demolish these rusting skyscrapers and moulding pavements to make room for wide, green playgrounds and forest vistas? We have been shown such a city in the plans of a great American architect: the site of the present Detroit a meadow, dotted with pleasant groves and ringed with thriving new cities. Given the developments in manufacture and communication promised by recent new techniques, such a new physical reality, providing every facility for economic and bio-

MIES' ILLINOIS TECH



logical survival, is by no means impossible.

I share my colleague's love of playground and forest; I am as firm as he in support of a new organization of dwelling and working place; but I cannot share the complacency with which he views the operation of that civic explosion which is to shatter the city into unrelated fragments. Whatever his new pattern might be, it would not be a city: a city is not merely a collection of buildings or an aggregation of people; a city is made by the form and content of society. That form and content must be expressed in the institutions which are the functions of society. The civic soul is not nourished by the physical well-being or the prosperity of its citizens but by the cultural interests and the political order to which these are only background and accompaniment. Nor is it possible, as some believe, that cultural interests and political order can be sustained by newspapers, radios and motion pictures, useful as these are; you must have institutions which invite participation and responsible action.

I think of the urban university as the first among such institutions. That life which the cathedral gave to the medieval city, that beauty which the palace gave to the city of the Renaissance, the university will give to the American city of tomorrow. It will form, with museums of science and art, libraries, concert halls, theaters and schools, a great cultural heart out of which will flow the currents which inform the life of the city with dignity and meaning.

A training school for the civic vocations, its uncloistered halls shall be crowded with citizens.

I cannot think of such a university built at the edge of a city; it should preside at the centre, affirming by that relationship its leadership and serviceability. It should be conscious of its high place in the scheme of the city; conscious not of its relation to street and traffic merely, to the homes of faculty and students, to coordinated institutions and facilities, but more urgently conscious of those less immediate and less visible factors of city life, unobserved by the practical-minded, which create its usefulness as a civic force. It will build itself into the city. It will be a part of the city plan.

My university should be a city in itself. Like the medieval University of Paris, it should be a city within a city; and it should be a planned city. The order and unity which it promotes in the pattern around it should be exhibited also in its individual pattern. That, also, should teach not by precept merely, but by example.

Our buildings and avenues and open spaces must be so organized as to make evident their participation in the totality of the university. They must remind us of that participation not only by a uniform architecture but by their attitudes and arrangements. They must confront the city as a unity, not as a collection of anecdotal styles such as we have at Harvard may attain some romantic unity through history and long associa-

tion—there is a spirit there which reconciles many monstrous discordances—but you may be sure that such an expression cannot be deliberately arrived at. In our new universities, which have yet to crystallize into indissoluble shape, architecture offers you her inestimable, eloquent companionship. Your buildings and the communal pattern which they may form will, if you will admit them to your service, facilitate in a thousand subtle ways the fulfillment of your heroic mission.

The students and teachers who feel daily the impact of architectural order and unity experience through that impact the order and unity of the institution which these express. They know themselves to be a part of an organic whole; they are citizens and form the more readily the habit of citizenship. They perceive the intention of the university—the idea, the mood, of those who framed it—and its wholeness and its march are brought home to them in a moving symbol. The people of the city, also, are aware of that symbol which confirms in their hearts a faith in the university idea.

There is no need of a reminder to practical men of the value of order in the operation of a great institution, whether that institution be devoted to education, business, or government; nor is it necessary to affirm again the importance of an order based directly upon efficient and economical operation. That principle should be extended to your architecture. You must know how you intend your university to operate and provide a machine for that functioning. You cannot foresee every form of your serviceability or provide in advance for every contingency, but you can have a policy and plot its general directions and objectives; and your buildings can assist that policy. Most university buildings obstruct both operation and growth. Haphazard aggregations show clearly the lack of foresight and firm guidance; things happened to them and they await more happenings. Because universities had no policy, they became encumbered by sentiment and medieval mummeries: not in the detail of their buildings merely, but in the organization and relationship of these. As a consequence most universities are, in their outward aspects, without dignity.

We are not sufficiently conscious of our present opportunity and its greatness. If we knew the commanding place which a university might occupy in our industrial cities, if we were truly aware of the city's anxiety and hunger, of its need for direction and guardianship, we should be more anxious to fit our universities to the actualities of time and circumstance. We should not think

HISTORICAL GROUP VISITS ANN ARBOR HOUSES

Emil Lorch Is President

Seventy-three members of the Washentaw Historical Society opened the society's season program Oct. 21 by visiting three of Ann Arbor's notable pioneer houses and one of its latest modern structures, the Ann Arbor News building. The excursion was concluded with tea at the recently built modernistic home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kempf on Oxford Rd.

The house owned by Mr. and Mrs. Reuben H. Kempf on S. Division St. and the homes of Mr. and Mrs. George Wahr and Mr. and Mrs. Mack Ryan, at Division and Ann Sts., were visited by the society. Prof. Emil Lorch, F.A.I.A., president of the society, commented briefly on the architecture and history of each house, mentioning the effects on architectural design indicated in the modern approach to the designing problem as carried out in the News building.

Although quite different in character, the three houses examined by the society are the genuine examples of the period in which they were built. The Kempf and Wahr houses are of the Greek Revival period, and the Ryan home is early Victorian.

The Reuben Kempf home, well over 90 years old, was owned at one time by Henry DeWitt Bennett, secretary and steward of the University from 1866 to 1883, and Mr. and Mrs. Kempf have kept the house in its original state for more than 50 years. One of the outstanding features of the house is its cast iron window grilles, which are typically Greek in character, Prof. Lorch said.

The Wahr home, which is reputed to be one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture now standing, was built by Judge N. W. Wilson in 1843 and was purchased 51 years ago by Mr. Wahr. Its Ionic fluted columns, dentilled cornice and finely proportioned recessed

of the university then as the curator of ancient cultures merely or as an experimenter in the sciences—still less as a fortuitous collection of vocational schools—but as that light which is to rekindle the collective soul. We should then understand the necessity of affirming in the persistent and eloquent language of architecture our unity in that purpose. We should then yield ourselves to the city, identifying our destiny with the city's destiny, our health with the city's health, our form with the city's form; and we should affirm that wholeness by making our plan an inseparable, necessary part of the city's pattern.

doorway are examples of building in that era.

The Greek Revival in architecture was begun by Thomas Jefferson when he built the Virginia State capitol in Richmond. Jefferson's building was Roman in character but the more simple forms of the similar Greek style soon became established and thousands of houses and other buildings were constructed in that style during the first half of the 19th century.

The Mack Ryan house, built by Dr. Alonzo Palmer in 1867 during the early Victorian period, reflects the Gothic style which Ruskin and other English writers were discussing at that time. One of its features, according to Prof. Lorch, is the lavish use of excellent woods. The home was purchased 42 years ago by Tobias Laubengayer, Mrs. Ryan's father and a well-known resident of Scio township.

NOBLE SHOWS NEW PROJECT

Charles Noble, A. I. A., recently played host to a large group of Ann Arbor and Detroit realtors and construction men in a personally conducted tour through "Pittsfield Village," located on a large site between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

Three of the apartments in the 422-family development have been set aside as models and furnished by interior decorators to give a better idea of livability and privacy there to future tenants.

Two hundred and ten of the units are rented and 185 families already are living there.

The backs of the units face on the streets with the living rooms overlooking future landscaped gardens.

The tract is designed so that there are 7,000 square feet of land available to the average family of three. The average land for the same specified group in the city is approximately 4,000 square feet.

It is Michigan's largest private residential rental project under the FHA insured mortgage system.

Officials of the organization behind it are Leonard P. Reaume, Noble, Wallace Frost, William Esslinger and Henry Shelden.

It is managed by Reaume & Silloway, Inc., of Detroit.

The project is for the relief of the present and postwar housing shortage in the district it occupies.

TO EACH LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT

**Subject: Special Procedures Effective
Nov. 1 In Michigan Public
Improvement Program**

Apportionments under the formula of the Act which appropriated \$5,000,-000 for local public works planning aid on a matching basis (the Michigan Public Improvement Program) expire on Nov. 1 and the Act directs the Planning Commission to then reapportion all uncommitted money among units of government which need more than their original apportionments to meet 50 percent of their planning costs. It has been emphasized throughout that to be eligible to apply after Nov. 1 a unit of government must have submitted by Nov. 1 at least one application or a request for an extension of time.

Before unused apportionments can be pooled a brief period must be allowed to accommodate those who asked for an extension of time.

Before unused apportionments are pooled for statewide distribution it seems fair that unused apportionments in each county should be pooled for distribution to applicants within the county who may be able to qualify.

Accordingly, the Public Works Committee of the Planning Commission, acting for the Commission, has established the following procedures effective No. 1:

- Original apportionments of all jurisdictions that have made themselves eligible to participate after Nov. 1 will remain intact until Nov. 20.

- The total of the original apportionments in any county will be reserved until Dec. 15, available to jurisdictions within that county.

- Applications will be received between Nov. 1 and Dec. 15 for needs of eligible jurisdictions in excess of their original apportionments. When the total of the unused original apportionments available for statewide distribution is known after Dec. 15, this total will be equitably apportioned among these applicants.

We assume that all for whom this letter is intended are familiar with the program, but the manual explaining all details of the program and a copy of the apportionment list for any county will of course still be sent upon request to anyone.

DON WEEKS
Director
Michigan Planning Commission

ALABAMA

AUBURN—Of outstanding interest of the fall season is the current exhibit of 68 panels on Regional Building of the United States compiled by and rented from New York's Museum of Modern Art, currently shown at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, School of Architecture.

"More and more good architecture is being appreciated. This exhibit shows by means of traditional types and modern types how this may be accomplished," says Professor E. W. Burkhardt, who secured the exhibition.

"Good regional building, old and new, is concerned with the straight-forward use of materials in forms suitable to specific function, site and climate. Recent years have seen a new appreciation of this country's indigenous building tradition and of the contribution which that tradition can make to architecture of today. Architects are rediscovering the virtues of anonymous folk-architecture—the careful adaption to climate and the direct but sensitive handling of native materials.

"Earlier builders in this country used the materials they found close at hand—earth, logs or stone. Since modern buildings must answer new demands for living, the architect today takes advantage of new building methods and the availability of non-local materials, natural and synthetic. But with engaging frankness, he often combines new material and techniques with native material and with such parts of the local building tradition as are still economically, structurally and aesthetically satisfactory.

"The exhibition indicates a number of these regional developments in construction and design paralleling each case with examples of how the modern architect has adapted the traditional practices to contemporary uses. It shows how stone and earth became natural building materials in treeless regions, illustrates log construction in old and new forms, and traces the vigorous vernacular traditions of wood building on the east and west coasts. Also considered are the stone and wood building of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the "Prairie house" which, although it was the invention of one man, Frank Lloyd Wright, has had an influence as a native building type far beyond the time and place of its creation."

In addition to illustrations by America's Frank Lloyd Wright and H. H. Richardson of fame in the 70th and 80th panels by California's modernists in architecture Richard Neutra and William Wilson Wurster are on display as

are panels of work by many others.

Old Colonial architecture also receives its share of attention. Also included are projects by the government Farm Security Agency and the Indian Service.

* * *

Prof. and Mrs. Turpin C. Bannister have just taken up residence at Auburn, where Professor Bannister becomes dean of the School of Architecture at A. P. I.

CALIFORNIA HOLDS 17th ANNUAL MEET

Housing and industry after the war, rural development and regional planning for California keynoted the 17th annual meeting of the State Association of California Architects held in San Francisco, Nov. 3 and 4.

Owing to the shortage of hotel accommodations, the meeting was confined largely to Northern California architects, John S. Bolles, association president, reported. A six-man delegation represented Southern California societies. Chairman of the meeting was Roy Chamberlain, San Francisco.

Business sessions were held Friday and Saturday mornings, when the State Board of Architectural Examiners also met. Assemblyman Gardiner Johnson, Berkeley, spoke on "The Architect and the State" at Friday's luncheon meeting. A round table discussion on "Regional Planning for California," followed, with Adrien J. Falk, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and Ray Smith, president of the Real Estate Board of San Francisco, as guest speakers.

Rex L. Nicholson, managing director of Builders of the West, spoke on "Housing and Industry after the War," at Saturday's luncheon, followed by a round table discussion on development in the Central Valley and other rural areas. The Producers' Council Club of Northern California illustrated advances in standardizing construction units in a presentation and discussion on "Modular Planning."

Luncheon and round table meetings were attended by members of the Structural Engineers' Association, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Associated General Contractors and Producers' Council Club. The association's annual banquet and dinner dance took place Friday evening, when officers for 1944-45 were installed.

Some 150 architects from throughout the State attended the sessions, one of which was devoted to a discussion of San Francisco's Master Plan.

The Association approved a plan to

See MEET—Page 9

DIVERSIFIED PLANNER

Architect Michael Goodman, of the University Of California, Has Had Varied Experience

From designing a hobby room to developing and carrying out comprehensive city and regional planning is certainly a broad field tied in with architecture, but Michael B. Goodman, whose first job on the University of California campus was sweeping out the Greek Theater in 1921 as a student, believes in diversification in his profession.

He is an architect and professor of architecture at the University. Seemingly every architectural magazine has had special, illustrated articles written by him in the past year. He practices in the East Bay, lives at 2422 Cedar St. and now he is the newest member of the Berkeley City Planning Commission.

Lithuanian born, Russian educated Michael Goodman came to California from the Orient in 1920. He had planned to become a mining engineer and expected to study first in Pittsburgh and then in Belgium.

MEET

(Continued from Page 8)

unify all architects' organizations in the State under a California Council of Architects.

John S. Bolles of San Francisco was elected president of the northern branch. Other officers elected were, Malcolm D. Reynolds, Theodore C. Bernardi, W. Clement Ambrose, Norman K. Blanchard, Andrew T. Hass and Frederick H. Reimers of San Francisco; Leo J. Sharps of Burlingame; Philip C. Buckingham of Fresno, and Clarence C. Caulkins of Santa Rosa.

PASADENA — An exhibit entitled "Planning Your Neighborhood" has been on view at the main Pasadena Public Library. The exhibit consisting of photographs and text was developed by the Museum of Modern Art and purchased by the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The display was brought to Pasadena at the request of J. Marshall Miller, Pasadena's City Planning Engineer, and is evidence of another constructive step taken by that important department.

* * *

POMONA — Summer Spaulding, architect, engineer, planner and educator, spoke on "The Community and 20th Century Technology" at the Oct. 17 meeting of the Rotary club. He is designer of the school buildings in Ocean-side.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO — Clarence O. Peterson and Wendell R. Spackman announce their association for the general practice of architecture with offices at 604 Mission Street, San Francisco.

and have laid the foundation for better understanding and cooperation in an area as large as four-fifths of the State of Massachusetts. Another great value of these civilian activities is the development of new community ties and even neighborhood ties which in my estimation brings us back to the old New England town meeting organization.

"Cities and localities and even states found out that a new inventory had to be made of the areas under their jurisdiction, for the political subdivisions did not possess enough basic information about each other to meet emergency situations."

Prof. Goodman favors organization of civic-minded bodies for the purpose of finding community development problems, analyzing their nature, searching for remedies and bringing them before the community, urging action. He quoted from Sir Patrick Geddes, Scotch biologist, "Study your city's present burdens before trying to plan its future."

The Office of War Information has distributed throughout the world an article on Prof. Goodman's contribution to the cause of California architecture and as a member of the so-called California School of Architecture in order to demonstrate that the United States produces ultra values. And Prof. Goodman says that it will also help to point out that those coming to this country have an equal opportunity to develop their talents and to express themselves without fear.

Prof. Goodman is quite concerned with the postwar possibilities of the home. "Social and occupational interests at home are having a revival as a result of the war emergency," he says. "It has undoubtedly affected the future planning of the home. The rumpus room will become more of a hobby room than just a social gathering place and much thought will be for the livable kitchen."

Prof. Goodman married Miss Mildred Jacobs in 1935. They have one son, Michael, Jr. In his bachelor days Michael Goodman roomed with George Pettitt, now on leave of absence from his position as assistant to President Sproul of the University as a Navy officer.

"In all the time that George and I roomed together we never had a quarrel," Prof. Goodman told us. "You see I rarely saw him during those many years because we hardly ever were in the house at the same time."

Prof. Goodman is a constant contributor to architectural publications, both graphic and in writing. And before the war he had articles in European architectural magazines. He goes in for drawings and engravings, has made a repu-

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CONNECTICUT LEADS IN CLARIFICATION OF FEES AND SERVICE

EDITOR'S NOTE: As stated by Este Fisher, there is a growing interest in reducing to definite form the scale of fees and scope of services to be rendered governmental bodies by architects. Mr. Fisher and the newly appointed A.I.A. Committee on Fees, Max H. Foley, chairman, 101 Park Ave., New York, are compiling data on this subject. We publish herewith a statement by the State Comptroller of Connecticut. A booklet, "Statement of Services to be Rendered by Architects, and Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges for Such Services, Complying with Fair Practices," is now in preparation by the State and will soon be ready for distribution.

UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR ARCHITECTS ENGAGED FOR STATE'S CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

By FRED R. ZELLER, State Comptroller

When the 1937 session of the Connecticut General Assembly created a State Department of Public Works, with complete authority over any State construction project costing \$1,000 or more—including repairs or alterations as well as new construction—it had in mind not only the direction of a contemplated twenty-five-million-dollar building program but also the installation of a system of planning and administering the State's entire public-works problem and the elimination of the system (or lack of system) that had permitted a great many faults to creep into the method of retaining architects and letting contracts, such as favoritism toward architects with right contacts, excessive fees, and other abuses. The faults were due not so much to dishonesty as to lack of a controlled and well-administered system.

In charge of the Public Works Department was a Commissioner, appointed by the Governor, and a Deputy Commissioner, appointed by the Commissioner. The Department also had its own staff of engineers and architects, as well as draftsmen, designers, construction superintendents and inspectors. The Com-

GOODMAN

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tation as a professional artist and has won several prizes in art shows.

One of his beloved art treasures is a life-sized head which the famed Ruth Cravath did of Michael, Jr. Perhaps you have seen it at some of the exhibitions of her work. It wasn't so long ago Goodman was taking home the bust via a Euclid Ave. No. 7 street car. As usual, the vehicle was crowded with commuter throngs. Joseph Henry Jackson, author and book reviewer, spied him and noted that the architect had a rather plain laundry bag which he held carefully.

"What have you in the bag, Michael?" asked Jackson.

Without thinking Prof. Goodman shouted down through the crowded car: "It's my son's head. I'm just bringing it back from San Francisco," whereupon some of the Euclid Ave. line femininity gasped and turned pale.

missioner of Public Works had complete authority as to the Department's policy, as well as to projects—location, type, design and engineering features—and the repairing or alteration of any State building. Obviously, this put the State in the position of competing with private enterprise; and during the six years that this system was in effect it became apparent that the State could not compete favorably with private enterprise so far as economy and efficiency in the architectural and engineering fields was concerned. Administrative costs were excessively high, while architectural and engineering services were decidedly mediocre. This last was necessarily true, for at the salaries that the State was able to offer there was no inducement for the best men in these professions to enter the service of the State. It should not be inferred from this that there were no good men employed by the Public Works Department. During the years from 1938 to 1942 general economic conditions were such that some able men were forced to leave private employment and were glad to accept a position with the State; however, there were few of these, and although there were between 350 and 375 employees in the Public Works Department, the architectural and engineering features of the various projects undertaken by the Department did not compare favorably with the standards set by private enterprise. Administrative and planning costs were entirely out of line, averaging from 17 per cent to 20 per cent of the construction costs of the projects. These costs were determined on a period basis rather than a cost-per-project basis. It is, of course, necessary to apply the cost of planning and supervising the construction of a building to the project in order to determine the actual overall cost of the project.

Under the system by which the Public Works Department operated this could not be done, for the administrative and planning costs could not be determined until the cost of operating the Department at the end of a fiscal year was known. This resulted in percentage costs that were based on costs over a period of time and did not

reflect a true picture of the cost of the individual project.

In any event, the 1943 session of the General Assembly saw fit to abolish the Public Works Department and transfer the duties of that department to the State Comptroller. On taking over these duties, my first thought was to prevent the recurrence of the mistakes that had been made under the preceding systems. I enlisted the aid of The American Institute of Architects and the Connecticut Society of Architects, and a joint committee of architects representing these two bodies was formed. Several meetings were held, as a result of which we evolved a method of selecting architects, the fees which they be paid, and the services which they should render for those fees. These services had never before been clearly defined, nor had the services been uniform.

The joint committee, realizing that we had a real problem and that we were trying to establish a fair procedure that would not permit the former mistakes to be repeated, gave full co-operation. They held open meetings for all architects, regardless of whether or not they were members of either of these associations, and the questions were placed squarely before them. The result of these open meetings was a schedule of fees that had the approval of most of the architects, and the rates finally decided upon compare more than favorably with those paid by other states and municipalities.

We then, again with the co-operation of the joint committee, went into the matter not only of more uniform but of more complete services to be rendered by the architects to the State for the established fees—something that had not been done before; and after several more meetings a standard of practice, covering uniform fees to be paid and complete service to be rendered, was decided upon. This was accepted by the architects and adopted by the State, and is now in force on all contracts entered into between the State and architects. It has resulted in a system that shows we have profited by the mistakes that were made under previous systems.

Proof that the present system is all we think it is shown by the fact that it was presented before the National Convention of The American Institute of Architects, which seriously considered adopting it as a national standard for architects, and it has been adopted as a uniform standard for the architects in Connecticut.

Our department now knows before it undertakes a construction program, not after, just what its costs of planning and administration are to be; and with a schedule of fees ranging from a

high of 7 per cent to a low of 3.67 per cent, and administration and supervision costs about 2 per cent (these costs have already been proved), we know that 10 per cent is the most that we shall have to charge against a project.

This, together with our system of selecting architects, we feel has eliminated any chance of repeating past mistakes in the selection of or fees paid to architects employed by the State, as well as making available for the State the best men which Connecticut has to offer.

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Society of Architects was held in Bridgeport on Oct. 11. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Victor A. Frid, Hartford, president; Leonard Asheim, Bridgeport, first vice-president; Walter H. Schilling, New Haven, second vice-president; Keith Sellers Heine, Hartford, secretary, and Herbert C. Elton, Bridgeport, treasurer. New members added to the executive committee are J. Gerald Phelan, Bridgeport, for three years; Harold A. Hayden, Bristol, for two years, and Harrison E. Baldwin, New Haven, for one year. The retiring officers are: President, J. Gerald Phelan; 1st vice-president, Elbert J. Richmond, Waterbury; 2nd vice-president, Joseph E. Kane, Hartford, secretary; Theodore O. Appel, Hamden, and treasurer, Thomas J. Lyons, Bridgeport. A special joint committee representing the Connecticut Chapter A. I. A., and the Connecticut Society of Architects made a report on a recommended schedule of services to be rendered by architects and of proper minimum charges for such services complying with fair practice applicable to all work executed in the State of Connecticut. One copy of this statement is to be sent to all Building Inspectors, First Selectmen, officials of State Institutions associated with building construction, the State Comptroller, to each registered architect of the State together with copies which will be given out by architects to prospective clients.

* * *

HARTFORD, Conn. — Keith Sellers Heine, A. I. A., has announced the removal of his architectural offices from 101 Mohawk dr., West Hartford, to new quarters at 238 Palm st., Hartford. Mr. Heine is serving currently as secretary of both the Connecticut Society of Architects and the Hartford Society of Architects.

RICHARD KIEHNEL, F.A.I.A. DIES IN FLORIDA

MIAMI, FLA., Nov. 3—Richard Kiehnle, 74, designer of the Catholic Cathedral at Pittsburgh and credited with introducing Mediterranean type architecture in Florida, died at his home here today. He came to Florida from Pittsburgh in 1917. In 1941 he was awarded a gold medal by Rollins college, Winter Park, for his work in designing the campus.

Born in Germany, Mr. Kiehnle was graduated from the School of Architecture in Breslau. He came to the United States in 1892 and began as an architectural designer in Chicago the same year.

He was associated in turn with Eagan & Prindeville, J. Milton Dyer of Cleveland and F. J. Oesterling of Pittsburgh. From 1906 to 1928 he was a member of the firm of Kiehnle & Elliott, in the Miami office after 1917.

He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Florida Association of Architects.

From 1935 to 1942 he was editor of "Florida Architecture and Allied Arts."

EXHIBIT AT ART INSTITUTE

CHICAGO—A plan for Chicago of the future in which the present transportation problems are eliminated and the citizens provided pleasant surroundings free from smoke and traffic hazards is contained in an exhibit at the Art Institute which will be on display through Nov. 15.

The exhibit, comprised of illustrations from "The New City," the forthcoming book by Ludwig K. Hilberseimer, professor of city planning at the Illinois Institute of Technology, is sponsored jointly by the institute, the University of Chicago and the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

According to Prof. Hilberseimer, Chicagoans now spend up to nine years of their lifetime traveling to and from work on congested, slow-moving forms of transportation. His plan for the city would permit most people to live near their work.

Heavy traffic would be encountered only when moving outside the settlement unit to other parts of the city.

Applying these principles to Chicago, Prof. Hilberseimer suggests that the entire lake front eventually be made a park-like area. The heavy industries now stretched along the southern lake front would be rebuilt to the west and connected with the lake by a system of canals.

HERBERT EDMUND HEWITT, F.A.I.A.

Herbert Edmund Hewitt, distinguished Illinois architect, who died in Peoria on October 24, was the senior member of Hewitt, Emerson and Gregg, widely known architectural firm. This firm followed that of Hewitt and Emerson which was established in 1909. After two members entered the army, one being Major Carter Hewitt, a son, Mr. Hewitt associated with him Mr. Frederic J. Klein also of Peoria. His first partnership was with Joseph Wechselburger in 1908, subsequent to ten years experience in Chicago offices. Born July 20, 1871, in Bloomington, Illinois, he enrolled in the University of Illinois in 1889, later entering the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated in architecture in 1894, after which he pursued studies at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Hewitt and his colleagues had an extensive and comprehensive practice, including many classes of buildings, and are credited with the design of many important structures, among them being in Peoria the Star and the Journal-Transcript buildings, the Jefferson hotel, Orpheum theater, Shrine Temple, the Peoria Life and the Commercial National Bank buildings, the Consistory Cathedral, G. A. R. hall and the Barker memorial; also buildings at Monmouth College, Eastern Illinois Normal and the state Reformatory for Women at Dwight and the Hotel Gold-man at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

A member of The American Institute of Architects and past president of the Illinois Society of Architects, he was elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1932. Gifted not only as an architect, distinction marked his service to the larger interests of his beloved profession. Long a member of the Illinois Examining Board for Architects and its chairman, he was a member of the Institute Committee on Registration and for many years made substantial contributions to the policies and activities of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, where his wide experience with the Illinois Board and his sound judgment made him a tower of strength. Having begun independent practice only after broad general and technical education and considerable experience in a great metropolitan center, he believed in high standards for admission to practice as being essential to protect both the public and the profession. His efforts in this field continued even when his health was failing. The national meeting of the Institute in Detroit was the last annual meeting attended by him.

At that time he particularly enjoyed visiting the Charles Freer house on Ferry Avenue designed by Wilson Eyre.

Herbert Hewitt was also a civic leader in his community, having served as president of the Art Association of Peoria and member of the Illinois Art Commission. His other affiliations included Delta Upsilon Fraternity, Creve Coeur Club, Orpheus Club (past president), Optimist, and Country Club of Peoria. In Peoria the Rev. William Janssen at the First Federated church beautifully expressed the feeling of those who have known Mr. Hewitt when he said, "One of Peoria's richest and most stalwart spirits has been taken from us, a man whose home life was ideal, who was a good neighbor and loyal friend. Mr. Hewitt loved his work and came to it with the soul of an artist, taking pride in helping create beauty and in furthering progress of his chosen city. Many a monument in wood and stone will endure through the years to testify to his achievements."

—Emil Lorch.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS — Donald Graham, A.I.A., has reopened his office for the practice of architecture at 815 Security Trust building. He has practiced in Indianapolis and Indiana for 30 years.



Mr. Graham
A.I.A.

the state, among which were housing projects at Kokomo and Delaware county, Indianapolis school No. 91, cottage for Central State Hospital and a considerable volume of industrial and commercial work. Mr. Graham also designed the Granada Theater in Indianapolis and theaters at Richmond, Munroe, Marion and Hammond.

* * *

INDIANAPOLIS — Kurt Vonnegut, formerly of the architectural firm of Vonnegut & Bohn, and George Caleb Wright, formerly of the architectural firm of Pierre & Wright, have formed a new partnership under the firm name of Vonnegut & Wright. They have offices at 1126 Hume-Mansur building.

IOWA

AMES — "Professional employees should not be forced into a bargaining group set by a labor union unless the majority of these employees expresses a desire to be included," Prof. L. O. Stewart, head of the Department of Civil Engineering, said Wednesday.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in Des Moines on the topic, "The Engineer and Collective Bargaining," Stewart concluded that experience indicates that an organization of professional employees is beneficial. The American Society of Civil Engineers has worked out such a plan for a collective bargaining group, he explained.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS — Sol Rosenthal, president of the Louisiana Architects' Association, told members of the Electrical Association of New Orleans recently that "America's great economic middle-class has been neglected in the nation's home-building program. The 1940 census showed that almost exactly half of all American houses either had no bathrooms or needed major repairs, or both," he asserted.

He said that practically all of the postwar building plans are still for the "top economic third of the population if, besides shelter, the term 'home' is considered to mean a place affording living with comforts and conveniences," and he asserted the top economic third "has always been able to take care of itself."

He urged the construction industry to "formulate an all-industry program for future homes."

NEW JERSEY

FAIRWEATHER URGES PRESERVATION OF BEST IN ARCHITECTURE

The thoughtful visitor coming from Europe is sometimes struck by the carefree attitude shown by the typical building owner in the United States towards his building, according to Clement W. Fairweather, F.A.I.A., of Metuchen, N. J.

The European, with his sterner economic problem will patch his building and preserve it, but in America, too often, we erect buildings and then tear them down, indifferent to their possibilities for rehabilitation or conversion, and caring little for any sentimental

value which they may have, Mr. Fairweather says.

"All too often our early American buildings, when they continue to exist at all, function behind a veneer of paper shingles, and with nothing to look forward to except disuse, decay and oblivion.

"A happy example to the contrary is the New Durham (N. J.) Union Church. Built about the end of the 18th century, it stands today, altered and enlarged and trim in its new paint, with many years of service ahead of it.

"A stone in the corner proclaims it to have been built in 1809 but it is believed the original structure is older than that.

"In any event the building is now in its second century of service, as a community center, school and church.

"Changed from a two-story building to a one-story one some 50 years ago, it fell into disuse later until, in 1918, it was restored by a group from the Fellowship Farms only to have it fall into disuse again later.

"In 1932, it was reopened for undenomination purposes by another group. Since then the building has grown in size and beauty and stands today ready to serve for a century or more to come."

OREGON

OREGON'S MORIN IS DISTINGUISHED THEATRE ARCHITECT

PORTRLAND, ORE. — A pleasant surprise to "My Sister Eileen" audiences was the work done on the interior of the Portland Civic Theater building in which the stage play appeared recently.



Mr. Morin

Before the opening this season, the theater building underwent considerable renovizing under direction of Roi L. Morin, A.I.A., architect, who is a member of the Portland Civic Theater board of trustees and chairman of the house committee.

Mr. Morin has been interested in the theater since he first came to Portland from New York city in 1924, having designed and executed numerous stage settings in the early struggling days of the "little theater" movement in Portland. He is a member of The American Institute of Architects and past president of the Oregon chapter, A.I.A.

Before coming to Portland Morin was experienced in theater work in New York, having designed theaters at

Great Neck and Long Beach, Long Island, and wrote a series of articles on "The Design and Construction of Legitimate Playhouses," which were published in *The American Architect*. Research for these articles familiarized him with the detailed arrangement of such famous playhouses as the New Amsterdam, Wintergarden, Belasco, Plymouth Century, Maxine Elliott, and other theatres along the Great White Way in New York.

PITTSBURGH STUDIES CODE REVISIONS

Charles T. Ingham, F.A.I.A., is a member of Pittsburgh's original Code-Writing Committee, which feels that the city's old-fashioned building code is hampering modern construction.

Pittsburgh has within her limits a number of modern homes and office buildings and while a quick look at the city might convince a stranger that she is a modern lady, beneath the slick dress she is still wearing the bustle and

pantalettes of another era, the committee states.

Like a frustrated woman who wants to dress up, Pittsburgh contains hundreds of engineers, architects, contractors, builders and laborers who want to help make Pittsburgh a modern city, but who are thwarted at every turn by an old-fashioned building code.

Under the present building code of Pittsburgh, a private or commercial builder cannot erect a pre-fabricated home within the city limits.

If the war were to end soon and civilian goods were released, as the War Production Board has promised, Pittsburgh would not be able to take advantage of the hundreds of newly-developed war materials and methods of construction.



Mr. Ingham

Buildings of a very modern design, constructed of a lightweight high strength steel, while permitted all over the country, cannot be built in Pittsburgh because the code requires large quantities of low strength steel. In almost every other city in the United States it is permissible to use steel that will stand a load of 22,000 to 24,000 pounds per square inch, but the "Steel City," where that same high strength steel is produced, only steel with a tensile strength of 18,000 pounds per square inch may be used. This naturally requires more steel and increases the cost of the building.

This plan, which is being sponsored by the Builders Exchange of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, the Registered Professional Engineers Society, and the Pittsburgh contractors, would have council set up a board of standards and appeals to act in an advisory capacity to aid in revision of the code.

NEW TYPE HOUSE

By T. Y. HEWLETT, A.I.A., Toledo, O.

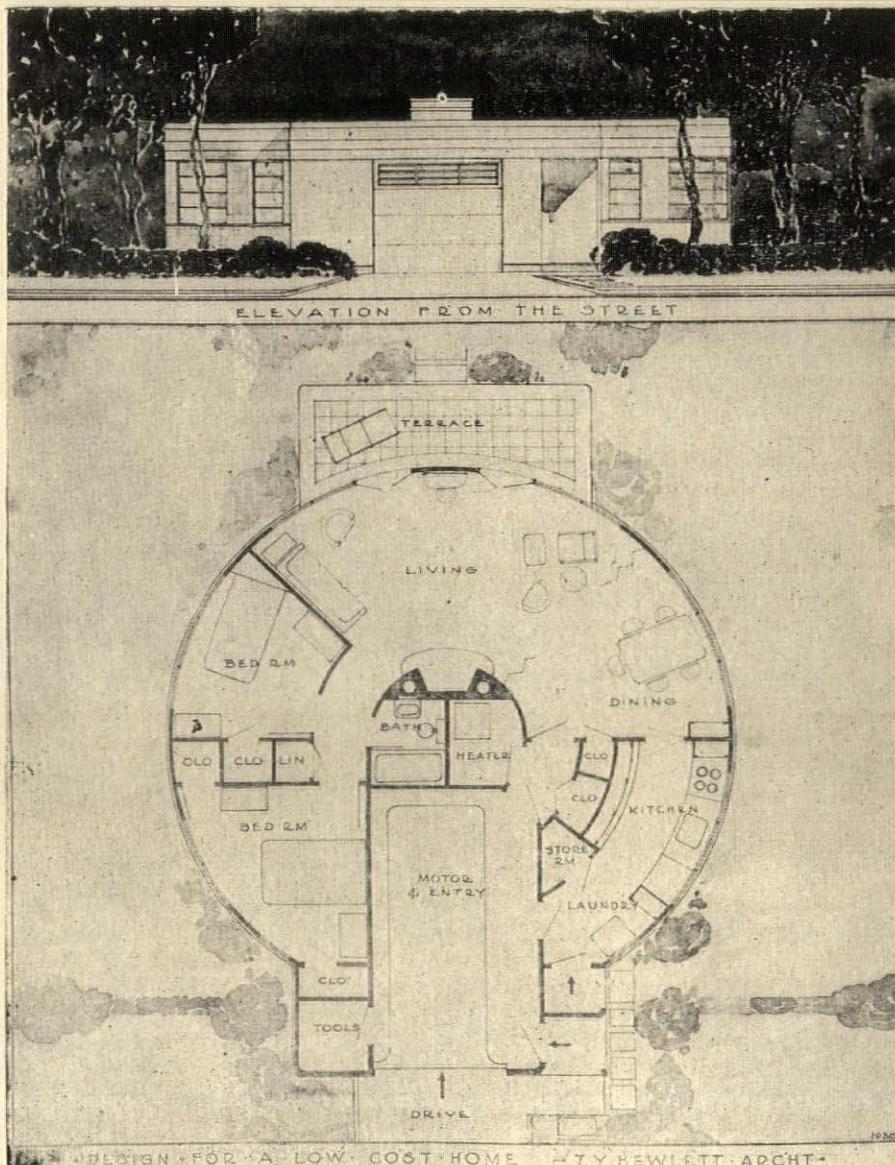
In one of your late issues of the Bulletin, I was interested in the design of the Cylinder House by Arthur T. Brown. Like many architects Mr. Brown has attempted to satisfy the demand of about 90 per cent of our population for the production of a low cost home. And by low cost I mean prefabrication.

I have proceeded along similar lines and I believe that I have arrived. At least Mr. Hewlett, A.I.A. I have evolved a scheme which if produced might better living conditions for a great many people.

Quite a number of architects with whom I have discussed the problem are of the opinion that the prefab house is the solution of the low cost home situation. Two decisive questions however have a direct bearing upon the successful outcome of a factory built house. The plan is naturally important but I think that equally important is a pleasing exterior design. A few poorly designed exteriors might well disrupt the whole program.

I might suggest that some arrangement might be established whereby the architect with his creative ability and the prefabricator with production facilities, might work for mutual benefit.

Many of the architects best ideas and creations never reach the hands of those who desire their use.



NEW YORK IS HEADQUARTERS FOR DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN ARCHITECTS' GROUP TO HELP REBUILD EUROPEAN CITIES

American architects, including a well-known group of New York designers and city planners, have joined hands in a post-war reconstruction enterprise that they believe will put the imprint of our architecture and structural methods on rehabilitated war-torn areas throughout the world.

Plans of the group to cooperate with Federal Government agencies in work for various countries abroad in replanning and reconstructing along modern lines any cities that have felt the weight of bombs and bullets were revealed after incorporation of the project in New York State under the name of the American Chapter for Relief and Post-War Planning of the International Congresses of Modern Architecture, also known as CIAM.

An outline of the aims of the new organization was made public by Richard J. Neutra, architect and planner, at the New School for Social Research, where national headquarters of the architectural body will be maintained. Mr. Neutra, A.I.A., of Los Angeles, has been named as president of the group.

Other officers of the corporation are: Vice presidents, Jose Luis Sert of New York, city planner and author of "Can Our Cities Survive?" K. Lonberg Helm, director of research for the F. W. Dodge Corporation, and Paul Nelson, director of urban studies for the French Government; secretary-treasurer, Harwell K. Harris, architect, of Los Angeles, and acting secretary, Stamo Papadaki, CIAM delegate from Greece, now in New York.

Other incorporators and directors include Walter Gropius, chairman of the School of Architecture at Harvard University; Wallace K. Harrison of Harrison & Fouilhoux, New York; A. Lawrence Kocher, architect and writer; Joseph Hudnut, dean of the Harvard School of Design; Ernest Weissmann of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; William Wilson Wurster, dean of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mies van der Rohe of the Illinois Institute of Technology; L. Moholy-Nagy, director of the School of Design, Chicago; Paul Lester Wiener, director of technical studies at the New School; Oscar Stomorov, Philadelphia architect;



Mr. Neutra

Serge Chermayeff of Brooklyn College; Pierre Charreau, CIAM delegate from France, now in New York, and Sigfried Giedion, secretary of the CIAM international body, formerly of Zurich.

The American organization will begin at once to establish contacts with foreign Governments and with the eighteen groups of CIAM abroad "in the hope that rebuilding and replanning will proceed along constructive lines and that no emergency action will be taken in devastated regions which would freeze situations the wrong way for generations to come," Mr. Neutra announced.

The interest on the part of foreign governments in the technological advances made in America is "universal," he reported. Because this country has not been ravaged by war, architects and manufacturers have been able to work without interruption and to develop new techniques that will be "of inestimable value" in rebuilding devastated cities, he added.

A major activity of the American group will be to collect, digest, translate and forward to foreign agencies and governments extensive data on planning, building methods, materials and systems of prefabrication and to establish contacts with technical consultants in this country, when necessary.

Mr. Neutra, who has just returned from Latin America, said his organization had received favorable comment and promises of cooperation from Government agencies in Washington.

* * *

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Helen C. Gillespie has been retained as consulting architect for the Onondaga County Savings Bank, Perrin L. Babcock, president, announces.

The bank is making her services available in an advisory capacity to members of the newly-formed "Own-a-Home" Club, as well as retaining Miss Gillespie and Merton E. Granger, architect, as consultants for the mortgage department. She will share offices in the Onondaga County Savings Bank Building with Mr. Granger, who is president of the Syracuse Society of Architects.

Miss Gillespie, who is the only woman architect in the Syracuse area,

will continue to maintain her own private practice. She has had wide experience in the field of home building, although her work also has included commercial, industrial and semi-public buildings.



Mr. Granger

Miss Gillespie attended Cornell and Columbia Universities and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Architecture from Cornell in 1931 and the following year the degree of Master of Architecture. She is a member of the Syracuse Society of Architects. Both Miss Gillespie and Mr. Granger are members of the American Institute of Architects.

NEW YORK CHAPTER URGES PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION

There is no excuse for private construction interests to lag behind national, state and municipal agencies in blueprinting projects that are certain to be undertaken as soon as materials and labor are available, declares Jacob Moscowitz of the architectural firm of De Young, Moscowitz & Rosenberg, chairman of the Postwar planning committee of New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Progressive easing of wartime building restrictions is encouraging architects into organized activity. New York City's impending zoning amendments have stirred architects into something like partisan attitudes. The majority, however, seem to feel that zoning changes are needed, but in the New York Chapter, at least, they have counseled moderation and avoidance of haste.

Mr. Moscowitz discounts much of the New York City preparation for post-war projects, saying that while it is true that an unusual amount of plans have been filed for large business and apartment buildings, it is everywhere admitted that they represent merely a desire to "jump the gun" on drastic zoning changes that may be adopted by the Board of Estimate before the end of this year.

* * *

GEORGE F. ROOT 3d, architect, has leased office space at 101 Park Avenue, New York.

ALDEN DOW WINNER IN TEXAS MEMORIAL COMPETITION

Alden B. Dow, A.I.A., of Midland, Mich. and Houston, Texas, has been announced as the winner of the \$2,000 36th Division Memorial prize competition in which 35 designs from the outstanding architects of Texas were entered.

As winner, he becomes the official architect for the proposed memorial temple to the 36th Division.

Second place and a \$500 cash prize went to John Thomas Rather and George W. Rustay, of Houston, third place and \$300 to J. Murrell Bennett of Dallas, and fourth and \$200 to Donald S. Nelson and Thomas D. Broad of Dallas.

The awards were presented formally to the winners at the Oct. 29 state meeting of the Texas Society of Architects in Austin. The society sponsored the competition, with Joseph R. Pelich of Fort Worth in charge as professional advisor.

All entries were anonymous until the judging was completed. Results were announced by Gen. Preston A. Weatherred, retired 36th division officer from Dallas, who was chairman of the jury. Serving on the jury were Prof. William Ward Watkin of Rice Institute, Houston; Arthur Thomas of Dallas; Dr. Gordon G. Singleton, president of Mary Hardin-Baylor college, Belton; and Lieut. Col. Harry V. Steel of Boerne, World War II 36th division officer.

"The submissions were of an unusually high order," General Weatherred said. Architect members of the jury said the quality of the competition was outstanding.

The winning design was one which "grew" on the jury as it deliberated. It is modern in feeling and simple in character, depending in the main on variations in wall surfaces to lend interest to the exterior.

AUSTIN, TEXAS—A display of designs submitted in the 36th Division Memorial Competition, sponsored by the Texas Society of Architects, was a feature of the Society's one-day conference here on Oct. 29. Bartlett Cocke, president, presided.

Other subjects of discussion were Dimensional Coordination, Housing, and Unification. Entertainment for delegates included a luncheon and a cocktail party.



Mr. Dow

TEXAS 5th ANNUAL

The Texas Society of Architects held its fifth annual meeting in Austin, Oct. 29, with Bartlett Cocke of San Antonio presiding. Main subjects of discussion were modular planning, public housing and the report on the architectural competition for the 36th division memorial.

Modular planning was presented by Prof. Walter T. Rolfe of the University of Texas, Hubert Crane of Fort Worth and Thomas D. Broad of Dallas, secretary of the state board for the registration of architects.

The afternoon program was devoted to a discussion of public housing by Marshall W. Amis, regional director of FPHA, who told of the various opportunities for the disposal of war housing and the continuation of the slum clearance program, including the type of which Austin had a first completion.

Prizes for the 36th division memorial competition were awarded and presented by Walter R. Humphrey, president of the memorial commission.

Community planning and its possibilities were discussed by Prof. Rolfe and by Hugo F. Kuehne, chairman Austin planning commission.

Pres. Bartlett Cocke was re-elected president and Everett V. Welch of Dallas, vice-president. Bertram E. Giesecke of Austin is secretary-treasurer.

The Texas society, by unanimous resolution, approved the legislative planning program of the League of Texas municipalities, which would give all cities, towns and communities the authority to make their own master plans and also to permit counties and groups of counties or regions to prepare their own master plans for their respective areas.

Fifty architects from the principal cities of Texas attended.

The 35 architects drawings submitted in the 36th Division Memorial competition will be exhibited in several sections of the state, in line with plans discussed at the annual convention.

The University of Texas school of architecture, the Architects' Wives club of Dallas, and architects of Lubbock already have asked that the exhibit be sent to their cities.

ADD THOUGHT FOR TODAY:

Every man is the architect of his own fortune . . . (From the scrapbook of Cong. James J. Heffernan, the architect, of Brooklyn, N. Y.)

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE—Approximately 100 representatives of the Virginia Real Estate Association, attending a two-day meeting here, were told by Howard Leland Smith, Washington, principal architectural advisor of the Federal Housing Administration, in an address on "Prefabricated Housing," that "since" volume production is requisite to the success of prefabrication, it would seem advisable that manufacturers devote their efforts to the production of housing units for the low cost market."

UTAH CHAPTER HEARS JAMES M. KETCH

Utah architects heard James M. Ketch, illuminating engineer for the General Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio, speak on "Lighting and Architecture in the Postwar Period," at a dinner meeting Sep. 28 in Salt Lake City. Raymond L. Evans, president of The American Institute of Architects, Utah chapter, presided.

Mr. Ketch, a recognized leader in the lighting field who assisted in developing many recent lighting advancements, discussed the illumination of tomorrow from the architect's point of view, Mr. Evans said, adding 75 per cent of the architects of the state were in attendance.

NORFOLK, VA. TO HAVE 16-STORY HOTEL

Alfred M. Lubin, Norfolk architect, is associated with A. R. Clas, of Washington, D. C. in designing a new 16-story, 364-room hotel, to cost \$2,200,000, for Norfolk. The Hotel Admiral Corporation, of which Hugh Dickson, of Atlanta, is president, is the owner, and the Affiliated National Hotels, of Galveston, will be the managing authority.

WEST VIRGINIA HONORS JAMES MONTGOMERY

James L. Montgomery, Charleston architect recently elevated to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects, was honored with a dinner Oct. 20 in the Daniel Boone hotel attended by members of the West Virginia chapter and friends.

Walter F. Martens, Chapter president, presided.

E. F. (Bud) Zerga, formerly general manager of Belden-Stark Brick Co., announces that he is opening a business of his own to be known as Budd Brick & Supply Co., 14541 Schaefer Highway, telephone VErmont 7-3200, Detroit.

BUFFALO HEARS ARTHUR HOLDEN

Rehabilitation of cities' blighted areas under the state's new Urban Redevelopment Laws was recommended Oct. 25 by Arthur C. Holden of New York City, housing authority, economist and president of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects. He spoke at a forum in Albright Art Gallery sponsored by the institute's Buffalo Chapter and the gallery.

Declaring that the existence of the small-property tracts into which older cities are divided is a bar to rehabilitation of blighted areas, Mr. Holden said:

"The idea is being tossed about today that we must buy up large areas of depreciated buildings, clear them, re-plan and rebuild. The impression is also being created that, in view of the high value at which even depreciated central urban areas are held, the only way to proceed is to have the Government buy up this property and either finance and carry out the rebuilding of this property or sell it back to private enterprise at whatever price private enterprise can afford to pay.

"This assumes that the present prices of depreciated real estate, which admittedly are too high for economic improvements to be made, shall be charged off to society as a whole and made a part of the growing burden of national indebtedness."

This Mr. Holden opposed. He said that the rehabilitation should be done instead by privately-financed urban redevelopment corporations. Under New York's laws enacted in the last few years, which he helped write, such corporations operate as follows: A city's council or planning commission declares a specific area to be blighted. The redevelopment corporation then buys properties in the area until it has a majority of them. Under the control of the city government, it then may acquire the remainder by the right of eminent domain, so it can rehabilitate the area and build modern housing.

Mr. Holden declared, however, that there should be some financial aid to the rehabilitation projects by the community. One of the best ways to do this, he said, is to combine rehabilitation work with some public improvement project such as a new throughway. In this way, the community could aid the redevelopment corporation by paying to it the money it must spend in the area to acquire rights of way and approach-property for the throughway.

The forum was the third in a series of four. James W. Kidney, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the architect's Buffalo Chapter, presid-

ed. Ladislas Segoe, nationally-prominent city-planning authority and consultant to the Buffalo City Planning Association, was scheduled as the last forum speaker.

H. J. TIMMERMAN, A.I.A. DIES IN BUFFALO

Harold James Timmerman, 42, architect, of Buffalo, died of a heart attack Oct. 10.

Mr. Timmerman was born in Buffalo April 22, 1902.

He was a graduate of the local high school and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

An able architect, he had been employed for the last two years in the research laboratories of the Bell Aircraft Corporation in Buffalo.

CLAUD BRAGDON SPEAKS IN ROCHESTER

Claude Bragdon, author, architect and artist, of New York City, formerly of Rochester, spoke Nov. 8 at a meeting of the Rochester Historical Society.

His topic was "Women and the Winning of the Peace, or Evil and Eve," a lecture which he recently delivered at the headquarters of the New York Theosophical Society.

* * *

ROCHESTER—H. M. Sloan discussed solar housing at a dinner meeting of the Rochester Society of Architects Oct. 18 in Hotel Sheraton. Sloan, who has constructed many solar houses, also showed a sound slide film, "Daylight Engineering in the Homes of Tomorrow." Representatives of banks and the Rochester Real Estate Board also attended.

* * *

ROCHESTER—"Does occupancy of subsidized property create class distinction?"

"Is private capital capable of meeting the housing problems of low income groups?"

Those questions and others pertaining to public housing were considered in a panel discussion at the fall meeting of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in the Hotel Seneca Oct. 14.

The panel speakers were Sergi Grimm, secretary and executive director of the Syracuse Housing Authority, Syracuse; Ira S. Robbins, New York State deputy housing commissioner, and Warren W. Allen, assistant vice-president and manager of the mortgage and real estate department, Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Company.

Asserting that the "public must recognize its responsibility for the wholesome housing of all the people," Grimm stoutly denied the statement of another

member of the panel that residence in a public housing project places families in a distinct social class.

Citing incognito visits he has paid to the Syracuse housing project of which he is director, Grimm said that residents of the project "consider themselves as decent, wholesome people on the economic bottom of society."

Discussing the second question, the speakers differed in their proposed solutions to the program of financing housing.

Allen, who denied the advisability of publicly financed housing, asserted that private capital can meet housing problems of low income groups by "subsidizing the tenant rather than the property."

Robbins, however, accused private capital of failing to exercise that ability and Grimm, who admitted that real estate taxes alone are not the solution to the problem of financing housing projects, urged planners to "go ahead experimentally, testing every sound idea that comes before us."

"Taxation of private real estate to pay for tax-free homes for low income families," Grimm asserted, "is more democratic in principle than programs of subsidy by private welfare organizations."

MacCORNACK TO LECTURE AT U. OF WASHINGTON

Walter R. MacCornack, vice president of the American Institute of Architects and chairman of the Institute's Committee on Postwar Reconstruction, has been appointed Walker-Ames professor in architecture at the University of Washington for the month of November.

In addition to a series of four public lectures on city planning and postwar reconstruction to be given on the University of Washington campus, Mr. MacCornack will meet with various civic groups active in Seattle's postwar planning program, including a dinner meeting on Monday, November 13, with Mayor Devin, the city council, the Seattle Postwar Advisory Commission and the City Planning Commission.

Mr. MacCornack built the first public housing project in the United States and from 1939 to 1944 was dean of the School of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. McCornack was brought to the University at the suggestion of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

SEATTLE—Clyde Grainger and Victor Jones, members of the A. I. A., have been appointed by Mayor William F. Devin as members of his Committee on Civic Arts.

WISCONSIN'S FAMOUS WRIGHT RETURNS

Frank Lloyd Wright, Wisconsin's world famous architect, has returned after two weeks in California speaking and renewing old acquaintances, reporting that he had the usual merry time which he always manages to have even in the midst of unfavorable circumstances.

In the train on his way out Mr. Wright noticed Bing Crosby, fresh back from his European tour, sitting three tables down from him in the diner, and when Mr. Wright went out he stopped at Crosby's table.

"I suppose, young man," said Mr. Wright with a perfectly serious face, "that a good many people have told you that you look like Bing Crosby."

Mr. Crosby looked up at Mr. Wright whom he had never met, and then, his eyes twinkling, he answered, "And I suppose a good many people have told you that you look like Frank Lloyd Wright, haven't they?"

After which they both laughed and Mr. Wright sat down and they had a long talk. Mr. Crosby is most casual about everything, Mr. Wright says, but is extremely gentle, soft-spoken, and thoroughly fine and likeable.

In San Francisco Mr. Wright's chief mission was to speak at the opening of the new CIO school which, with its plan to give young people an opportunity to become acquainted with and trained in the arts, he thinks is a fine thing, but he also spoke to a group of architects and to one or two other groups.

Just before his talk to the CIO school a man telephoned Mr. Wright at the Mark Hopkins hotel where he was staying.

"I'm not at liberty to give you my name, Mr. Wright," he said, "but some of us here who think that you have done a great deal for us feel that it is our duty to let you know that by speaking at the CIO school opening tonight, you are letting yourself be identified with the Communistic element here. We wondered if you realized



Mr. Wright

that? The CIO ARE communists, you know."

"Is that so? calmly answered Mr. Wright, who has never been intimidated by anyone. "That's fine! Perhaps I'm on the right track after all. If they are Communists then I can tell them what real American Democracy is and perhaps make a few converts."

And with that Mr. Wright hung up the receiver on the anonymous maligner.

When Mr. Wright arrived in Madison on his way to Taliesin, his home at Spring Green, he was wearing a handsome tie with a greyish background with a tile-red and deeper grey design which was typically Frank-Lloyd-Wrightish but which was signed, near one end, by the designer's initials, "C. M."

When someone admired the tie, Mr. Wright told its history.

Herbert Johnson, head of the Johnson Wax company at Racine, for whom Mr. Wright has built one building and is now designing another, had the tie especially made by Countess Mara, the famous New York tie designer, but from his own idea of a FLW design... and he happened to be wearing it when he saw Mr. Wright in Chicago as the latter was on his way to California two weeks ago.

"Here, Frank, you should be wearing this tie; not I," Mr. Johnson said, stripping it off himself as they stood in Chicago's Union station. And then, taking Mr. Wright's tie off him before he could protest, Mr. Johnson switched the ties, tied them onto their new owners, and then hurried Mr. Wright toward his train which was just about to leave.

METAL PARTITIONS

Of interest to architects is the announcement by Building Accessories Company, of Detroit, that WPB has relaxed the order prohibiting manufacture of metal toilet partitions, and that the Mills Company is again in production on this item and will welcome inquiries.

Mr. George C. Cossaboom, of Building Accessories Company, states that some architects have recently specified wood partitions because metal for that purpose was not available. He believes that, in such cases, they may now want to make the substitution.

MICHIGAN

Continued

ARCHITECTONICS THE BULLETIN OF THE GRAND RAPIDS

Chapter of the
American Institute of Architects
Nov. 9th, 1944

DATA FOR DESIGN OF SOLAR HOUSES: So much interest was aroused in the subject of SOLAR HOUSING as a result of the lecture presented by Mr. Sloan last month under the auspices of Libby-Owens-Ford that we asked Mr. Paul E. Johnson, federal meteorologist at Grand Rapids, to provide the following information in regard to sun's altitude at various times of the year, percentage of sunshine, etc., for the information of architects designing solar homes. Mr. Johnson very courteously did a considerable amount of research and gives us the following data:

Computed for latitude 42 degrees 58 minutes North, the location of the city office of the Weather Bureau, Grand Rapids. Latitude of airport station is 42 degrees 54 minutes North. (The latitude of Lansing is 42 degrees 44 minutes North, and the calculations below could be used for Lansing with an error of less than half a degree).

DATE	Sun's altitude above the horizon at apparent noon
Vernal equinox,	
March 21st	47 degrees
Summer Solstice,	
June 21st	70½ degrees
Autumnal Equinox,	
Sept. 21st	47 degrees
October 1st	44 degrees
Winter Solstice, Dec 21st	24 degrees

TOTAL HOURS AND PERCENTAGE OF SUNSHINE AVERAGED FOR FORTY-YEAR PERIOD

Month	Total Hours	Percentage
January	76	26
February	113	38
March	179	48
April	220	55
May	275	60
June	302	66
July	331	71
August	285	66

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September	212	57
October	161	47
November	90	31
December	61	22

Architects interested in a complete summary of meteorological data can obtain a copy of the "Annual Meteorological Summary with Comparative Data" from the Weather Bureau in the Federal Bldg., Grand Rapids. This summary, however, does not contain the figures for the sun's altitude as given above, as Mr. Johnson compiled this information especially for us.

EXCERPT FROM LETTER FROM LT. CARL J. RUDINE:—"Here I am in Chicago with my crew of 130 men and officers. I now have my own command, the USS LST-221 . . . I have a fine crew and officers staff; my executive officer is a graduate of the Academy. I have a sort of request to make of you, and hope you won't think I am too bold. Here is my problem; the crew of my ship would like a small electric phonograph for entertainment,

one with an automatic record changing device, if possible. This phonograph would be hooked up to the ships' public address system and would be heard in all the living compartments. I've been trying to think of some club or organization that would like to donate something for the morale of these men. It occurred to me that perhaps the Chapter, the Michigan Society of Architects or some similar organization might have a War Fund and would get a kick out of doing such a thing. What can you suggest?"

As soon as I got this from Carl and without waiting to figure out the financing angle, I started trying to get an electric phonograph with an automatic record changer, but so far no dice. I can, however, get a regulation juke box that will play twenty records automatically, for \$175. It seems to me, though that a regular juke box might take up too much space.

NOW, if any chapter or society member has or can get a small phonograph

of this type will he please phone me at once—8-0317—as Carl's ship will be commissioned very soon and we have to work fast. Please find out what current the motor takes—direct or alternating—and what the cost of the machine would be. We can worry about finances later on as I am positive that enough architects want to participate in this effort, and will consider it a privilege.

NEXT MEETING of the Chapter will be on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 30th, at the Hotel Pantlind—a dinner meeting. You will get a return card later but please save the date—Thursday, Nov. 30th.

AND PLEASE get going and do all you can on that phonograph deal for Carl. Me, I think it's pretty swell that a member of our Chapter is in command of a fighting ship and don't think those LST's don't go right in there and slug it out. Do what you can, quick, will you?

—ROGER ALLEN

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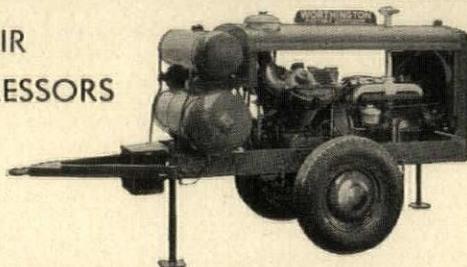
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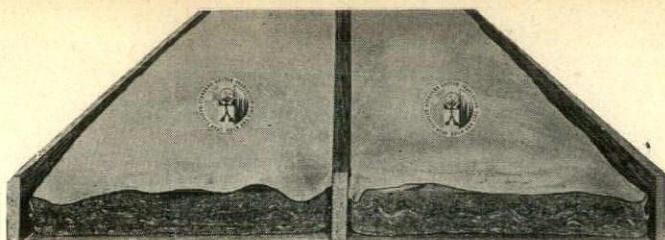
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341

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 21, 1944

No. 47

REALISTIC PUBLIC INFORMATION

By CLEMENT W. FAIRWEATHER, F.A.I.A., of Metuchen, New Jersey

Editor's Note: Mr. Fairweather has been furnishing to the Sunday Times of Metuchen, N. J., a series of illustrated articles on churches of that city. He hopes to keep it up for some time and has enough sketches completed to last until spring. Whenever he can find out the architects' name he features it and gets in whatever else he can to help the profession.

Believing that others may want to do likewise in their neighborhood, he gives herewith, in an interesting and humorous way, some of the details of an architect as a columnist. It is public information for the profession—of the highest order.

"The trivial round; the common task;
Should furnish all we ought to ask."

Every job affords an opportunity for service and pulls at the heart strings of the earnest Pilgrim who toils his way towards life's goal, and we suppose that one should grasp every task that offers itself bashfully, yet eagerly; and, above all, with a determination to so execute that job that when the grim day of reckoning comes one can face the future with quiet confidence. Still, we cannot help feeling that there are jobs and jobs and that some are soul-satisfying and that others are—well, just jobs, and in the latter

category, standing at the head of the



Mr. Fairweather

list of appointments which we hope a kind fate will always reserve for others are the assignments of Dog Catcher, Garbage Collector, and Chairman of the A. I. A. Committee on Publicity. The first named because it isn't easy to catch a dog, and if you do, you catch it from the owner

afterwards; garbage collector because we don't like early rising and don't keep pigs—except the little ones on our granddaughter's feet—and chairman of the Publicity Committee because of Conditions which we will now dolefully describe.

When the Institute authorities set about making their wise committee appointments and reach this particular committee, they stalk some unwary victim and say to him in effect: "Your task will be to make the public, architect conscious; to whip up sentiment to the point where the people will em-

ploy architects and like it; to make the young people who simply must have more room because another baby is coming realize that mother was unwise when she designed the house herself when it was first built; and to draw a rosy picture of the money which they can save now, not by the process of doing without the little things they love even if they aren't essential but, after all, if you can't have them, what's the use of going through life and never having anything you want, especially when other people with less money

(See FAIRWEATHER—Page 4)

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En garde, mes enfants! allons!

We was took! says Ken Black

There are certain aspects of the recent election of Clair Ditchy as president of the Detroit Chapter that haven't been given the attention they deserve. I refer to the insidious and successful attempt of the Toastmasters Guild to take over the Chapters of the Institute in Michigan.

First, Mr. Roger Allen, Vice-President In Charge Of Poems By The Emperor Of Japan, running on the slogan of, "Death To All But One Of The Editors Of Architectural Magazines," captured the presidency of the Grand Rapids Chapter almost without a fight.

Whereupon, spurred on by visions of power which Toastmasters seem to be universally afflicted, he told Clair how easy it was and together they deliberately embarked on the most dastardly political campaign it has ever been my misfortune to witness.



Black

Throwing a sop to the intelligentsia by promising to support Wells Bennett of Ann Arbor for vice-president, they then proceeded to achieve their nefarious ends by the most brazen methods ever employed by any candidate for office in the history of the Chapter. Observe the finesse with which their plans were put in operation.

Realizing the political value of distracting the voters from their true intent by making it appear that other influences were in reality directing their efforts, Ditchy subtly let it be known that he has for years been the Invisible Cleagle of the Royal (Oak) Order, Shrine Of The Little Flower Chapter,



Ditchy

Clan. Then, when interviewed on the subject by a reporter for the Bulletin, he, when asked if it was true that he had been a member of the Clan, replied evasively, "I never have been, am not now, and never will be a member."

This sort of political double talk, threw the opposition into complete confusion, during which this candidate was able to engineer the nomination, on a rival ticket, of one Aloys F. Herman who, rumor has it, is himself a Cleagle of the Dearborn Chapter of the Clan. Then, as soon as the nominations had been made public by the nominating committees at the Chapter meeting,

some stooge moved that the nominations be closed and with that these two candidates indulged in an exhibition of self-abnegation that was beautiful to behold.

"Don't vote for me," cried Herman. "Ditchy is the better man!"

"Pfui," countered Ditchy, "I want everyone to know that I shall vote for Herman again, again, and, if I can get hold of a handful of extra ballots, again!"

This maneuver completely baffled everyone but me. Having seen Ditchy and Allen at work before, I immediately sensed the sinister motive behind this verbal persiflage and rose to demand a statement of Foreign Policy from the candidates, hoping thereby to gain time to re-group my forces and to produce a grass-roots opposition candidate from the antitoastmaster faction. But, carrying the illusion of an unholy alliance between the Clan and the Toastmasters Guild to its ultimate conclusion, Clansman Diehl of the Cathedral Chapter gave out with some oily remarks and another Chapter member in the back of the room (and obviously on the payroll of the Allen-Ditchy machine) shouted, "Votare!"

During these proceedings, my operatives inform me, a wire was kept open to Grand Rapids at all times. One end of this wire was in Clair Ditchy's vest pocket and the other was attached to the battery on Roger Allen's Acoustone (or equal).

Herman was "cleared thru Roger" and when the vote was being counted it became apparent that Clair would be elected, Roger wired, "Congratulations. I don't think they even suspected that I was directing your campaign." To which Ditchy replied, "Thanks. You weren't."

This immediate repudiation of the effective support of the Toastmasters Guild, following so closely on the heels of such a glorious victory at the polls, is but an example of political chicanery in its lowest form. It deceives no one. On the contrary it has already resulted in the formation of a subversive group of members of both the Detroit and Grand Rapids Chapters, under my leadership. Our motto is, "En Garde, mes enfants!" Our battle cry, "Allons!" And our lament, "We was took!"



Allen



Herman

ARCHITECTRONICS, A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Lt. Carl J. Rudine, Nov. 9, 1944
c/o Supervisor of Shipbuilding, U.S.N.
Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Co.,
Evansville, Indiana.

Dear Carl:

If anyone tells you that advertising in ARCHITECTONIS, the Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Chapter of the American Institute of Architects does not produce results, tell them they are crazy.

A copy of the enclosed bulletin contains a request for an automatic phonograph with record changer. This was mailed to all chapter members at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, November 8th. At 9:30 a.m. the following morning, Lewis J. Sarvis of Battle Creek phoned me to say that he had located a brand new automatic phonograph with record changer and that it would be sent to you by express today. This is very swell work on the part of Lewis Sarvis and the entire chapter is extremely grateful to him. You would have been delighted at the very heartening response from everyone I talked to about this and to see how eager they were to help do something to testify to you and to your crew how proud we are of you.

The phonograph is being sent by express from Battle Creek today addressed to you in care of Supervisor of Shipbuilding, U.S.N., Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Co., Evansville, Indiana, so be on the watch for it.

With all best wishes, I am

Very sincerely,
ROGER ALLEN

PRODUCERS TO MEET

The Michigan Chapter of the Producer's Council extends a cordial invitation to Architects to attend a cocktail party and dinner Tuesday evening, November 28th, at the Wardell Sheraton Hotel—cocktails at 6 P.M., dinner at 7 P.M. The subscription price of this affair is \$2.25 per person. Speaker for the evening is Mr. C. M. Ripley of the General Electric Company—his subject "Power For War."

FREDERICK CROWTHER Architectural Illustrator

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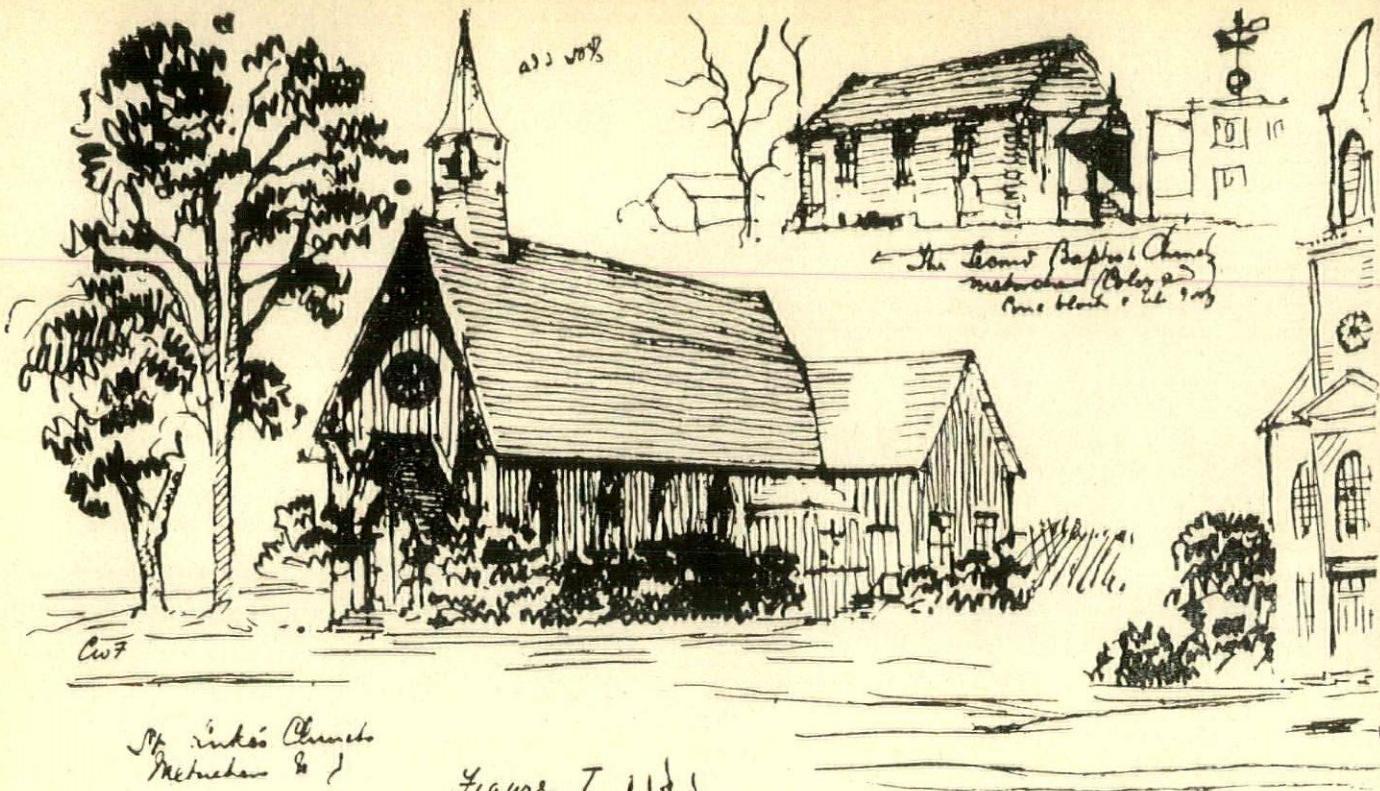


Figure I 111

FAIRWEATHER

(Continued from Page 1)

have them; but by the simple expedient of employing an architect; who will save them much more than his services will cost.

The embryo chairman of the Publicity Committee, if alert, explains that he is unable to undertake the work on account of rush of business, failing health, advancing years or whatever other "out" occurs to him at the moment, and after his excuses have been brushed aside by a series of plausible, specious and illusory statements and he has been intimidated and lulled into a mood of receptivity, he inquires what appreciation will be made with which to carry on the work. At this point, the management assumes a "nothing you can say will provoke us because we have steeled ourself" expression and explains that he will not need any money because almost all architects write well and all he will have to do is to get them to do so and then plant the articles in the Saturday Evening Post etcetera, making sure, of course, that they have been properly loaded with propaganda, not obvious propaganda you understand, but indirect hints like telling little folk tales about kitchens and breakfast nooks and how a closet can be worked in for the baby's toys where one would never have believed it possible if one hadn't had an architect; each story having its plot skilfully weaved and leading to the

inexorable conclusion that the road to true happiness lies in using the service which the profession affords. There will be really nothing for him to do, he is told; and as far as that goes, he can count on the other members of the committee to do that.

The victim chairman sits for a moment, head down and stunned and that is his undoing. When he looks up, he is alone. The job is his.

The present chairman of the Publicity Committee, Talmage C. Hughes, recently arranged to get a message to the would-be home builder through the medium of a brochure which was issued by a business concern and the good word reached a hundred thousand potential clients. In two architectural bulletins which we have seen recently the question was cynically put: "How many actual jobs reached the architects?" Now we realize that there are some architects who if told that the Board of Directors of the A.I.A. had arranged for the government to give every architect a half-million-dollar job would reply, "Why not a million? What are we paying dues for anyway? Perhaps we shouldn't mind the question which was raised in the Bulletins and should have left the question of the intentions of the hundred thousand brochure addicts unanswered, or at least left the answer to wiser heads than ours; but we decided to settle the matter ourselves and have conducted our own Gallup poll; and the facts un-

covered, skilfully manipulated, have satisfied us that ninety-seven thousand five hundred people in this group alone are straining at the leash and as soon as conservation order L41 is lifted will make concerted dashes for their architects doors. Some of the boys are going to need traffic cops. The number is ninety-seven thousand five hundred and sixty two actually; as far as a ten-inch slide rule can be actual, actually.

While it may be that the Publicity Committee doesn't need our help, we have formed the opinion that although they have covered the broad field they have somehow overlooked the localized problem of making the public in Metuchen, New Jersey realize its desperate need to employ an architect and we came to the conclusion that we would have to do something to remedy this condition; and that something, soon; so we decided to become a columnist in a newspaper.

We thought it would be best to make it a weekly paper on account of our disinclination for continued effort and our idea was to take some type of structure, sketch an example of it each week, write up its story in an engaging way and with a "See Fairweather now" underlying theme and deliver it to the editor in a neat package before the dead line for each issue. We thought of ensuring the fame of the local hostelleries at first; but then we realized that with the weather turning cool there would be danger of going inside to get warm



and not finishing the sketch so we decided on churches instead. The Editor whom we saw looked skeptical and said it would mean a good deal of work; but we affected nonchalance at that predicament and arranged to go ahead with the idea.

Right away, we ran up against the fact that newspaper illustrations come out best if they are line drawings done with the pen and our medium has always been a medium pencil and as shown in Figure I, our ability with a medium pencil as a medium has been

but medium, too, but we recalled that when we were a boy we acquired a copy of a book entitled "Pen Drawing," by that artist and philosopher, Charles D. Maginnis, F. A. I. A., and we dug it up and started to re-read it. After

Maginnis

studying the examples of work by Joseph Pennel, Herbert Railton, C. E. Mallows, et al, we came to the conclusion that our best bet would be to go after Pennell; even if it would mean quite a few days of work to catch up with him.

For a trial, we decided to sketch the church shown in Figure II, which rears its roofs above the elevated platform of the Pennsylvania Railroad station in New Brunswick. We were waiting for a train for Metuchen at the time, with twelve minutes to go and were just putting the finishing touches on the pencil outline when we heard the silly little canary whistle toot that meant that our train was pulling out, and realized that there was no need for haste in finishing the touches. We have not written the text for this sketch yet but we intend to start it this way:—"While the weary and exasperated passenger waits for his train at New Brunswick he can profitably employ his time by studying the beautiful church" etcetera. This will annoy the railroad which takes pride in the punctuality of its trains, because it will be unable to prove that the passenger isn't weary and exasperated, notwithstanding the fact that his train is on time, and that will serve the road right because it has annoyed us for years by refusing to give us a job to design a new station for Metuchen on the specious plea that



the present building is adequate, and what if it is? we ask; that doesn't help us any.

Aside from the satisfaction one gets from the feeling that one is helping to place the architect before the public by work of this kind, there is the happy glow one gets from absorbing the details of a fine old piece of architecture such as the church shown in Figure III. The texture of the wall is lovely, in spite of the fact that little chips of stone are stuck in the mortar joints. The explanation is given that when the work was started little children stuffed the chips in the joints during the lunch hour and the masons fell for the idea. The architects' reaction is not of record.

If every architect will help out the Publicity Committee in some such way as we are doing the public is bound to become architect conscious. There will be nothing else to read in the papers but little homilies by architects and to the cynical who may ask how many jobs have actually come in, we can only say that we have just started the series but that the first article did actually bring in one job. At the end of a year that should mean fifty-two jobs even if the trend does not gather momentum, an appreciable factor in solving post-war unemployment.

We will give our prospective imita-

tors, who are also unused to pen drawing, this helpful hint: The best time to sketch is in the late fall or early spring because then it is not so cold that the pencil drops from the fingers and at that season one doesn't have to contend with foliage. Of course, teacher used to say that we should study tree anatomy before using, the same as an adjunct to a building sketch; but what tree knows that it has an anatomy? We would like to know. The tree just pushes out twigs and branches wherever it has a mind to and so do we when we draw them. It is to be remembered too, that as one sits, pen poised for the stroke, one has nothing to fear but fear, and a confident stroke is essential.

We were sketching a church in Metuchen when a group of boys came up and hovered around us. One little fellow, brighter than the rest, recognized the building and said that he went there to Boy Scouts. Another asked if we were an artist and we replied in the negative, explaining that we were an architect. A third remarked, "I think it's very good — for an architect." This qualified compliment disheartened us and we told our wife about it, voicing our fear that we would never catch up with Pennell. "You stop worrying about Pennell," said she, not unkindly, "Let him do the worrying; and come to the table; dinner is ready."

CONNECTICUT

H A R T F O R D—At the annual meeting of the Hartford Society of Architects held last week, the present officers were reelected for another year: President, Victor A. Frid, vice-president Joseph Kane, secretary-treasurer Keithe Sellers Heine. M. H. Lincoln was elected a member of the executive committee for three years, the other members being Maurice Golden and George L. Mylchrest.

Planning municipal public works was discussed. Four Hartford architects, Sherwood F. Jeter, Jr., C. J. Malmfeldt, Russell F. Barker, and Julius Berenson are now preparing preliminary sketches for postwar construction of public works.

A local radio program was proposed to give people information on all the services that will go into planning and building new housing after the war. The society following discussion, endorsed this program and agreed to encourage and actively support its aims.

* * *

CASS GILBERT'S SON KILLED

G R E E N W I C H—Flight officer Grosvenor Gilbert, son of Cass Gilbert, Jr., the architect, and the late Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth Gilbert, was killed in an airplane accident on Nov. 1 at the Army airfield in Amarillo, Texas, according to a message received by Mr. Gilbert from the War Department. He was 21 years old.

Volunteering in October, 1942, while a student at Staunton Military Academy, Flight Officer Gilbert qualified as a paratrooper and later trained as a fighter and bomber pilot at Freeman Army Airfield, Seymour, Ind. At his death, he was in training to pilot B-29's.

Besides his father, he leaves a sister, Mrs. John S. Nichols of Norfolk, Va., and three brothers, Second Lieut. Cass Gilbert 3d, in France, Pfc. Farnham Gilbert, in India, and Stephen E. Gilbert of Greenwich.

ST. LOUIS HAS ADVANCED PLANS

St. Louis' leadership in postwar planning and financing virtually assures it of speedy federal aid under terms of the George bill when the appropriation is voted by Congress, George H. Field, Assistant to the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, Washington, said in St. Louis recently, after a conference with Mayor Kaufmann, Milton M. Kinsey, President of the Board of Public Service, and others.

He said he found St. Louis, with its \$63,385,000 postwar fund, far ahead of any other cities in the Mid-West and ahead even of New York City in the

field of financial preparation to boost employment after the war.

Kinsey said \$1,700,000 would be needed for architectural and engineering work in planning the bond issue projects; \$700,000 for plans which were considered but not included in the bond issue; \$800,000 to develop the Metropolitan Area Airport Program, and \$600,000 to develop ideas of the City Plan Commission which are now in the tentative stage.

RICHARD NEUTRA VIEWS PREFABRICATION

C H I C A G O , I L L.—Mass production of prefabricated houses will revolutionize postwar housing, Richard J. Neutra, architect and president of the International Congress for Modern Architecture, declared here Nov. 2 at a conference with members of the Institute of Design.

The chief obstacle to prefabrication is the individualism of consumers, who dislike standardized designs in housing, although they accept them in automobiles and other objects of daily use, Mr. Neutra said. Unattractive emergency housing projects have tended to increase the prejudice against prefabrication, he added.

The future, nevertheless, lies with mass-produced houses, he said, not only because prefabrication on a large scale will greatly reduce the cost of housing, but because manufacturers will be able to offer better designs, better materials and better equipment than individual builders.

Mr. Neutra explained that modern architects use fewer natural materials and more materials which are the end product of complicated industrial processes, an additional factor favoring prefabrication.

The destruction now going on in Europe is viewed by the architect as a challenge and an opportunity for constructive work, Mr. Neutra said. The International Congress for Modern Architecture is now actively co-operating with established planning organizations in 18 countries, promoting the exchange of information on improved materials, methods and designs. Efforts are being made to organize similar groups in Latin America, which should tend to increase exports of plumbing and other equipment to those countries, he said.

As chairman of the new extinct California planning commission, Mr. Neutra helped in organizing planning commissions in counties and cities and in promoting joint planning by different local governments, such as the combined parks and highways plan of the five San Francisco Bay counties.

RUDOLPH WEAVER, F.A.I.A.

Eminent Florida Architect Passes

G A I N E S V I L L E, Nov. 10—Rudolph Weaver, F.A.I.A., 64, director of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Florida and architect for the State Board of Control, died suddenly at a local hospital this morning.

Mr. Weaver had been prominent in the University and civic life of the community since he organized the School of Architecture in 1925. He was a graduate of Drexel Institute, having received his degree in 1905. He also held a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering from the same institution which he received in 1919. Elected a Fellow in The American Institute of Architects in 1935, he gained distinction as architect for many of the nation's educational buildings.



Mr. Weaver

He had designed buildings for the State College of Washington, the University of Idaho, University of Florida, Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee, the Florida Agriculture and Mechanical School, the Florida State School for the Deaf and Blind, and the State office building at Tallahassee.

He was born April 17, 1880, in Jamestown, Pa., and is survived only by his wife, having no children.

Mr. Weaver was chairman of the city of Gainesville Planning Board and a member of many university and civic organizations.

Commenting on Mr. Weaver's passing, Mr. Mellen C. Greeley, F.A.I.A., said, "The Florida architects were shocked upon receiving news November 10th of the sudden death of Rudolph Weaver. While he had not been in robust health for several years, none of us had any idea that he was in a condition which would lead to sudden death. Apparently he was conducting his regular office work until just a few hours before going to the hospital where he passed away in a short time."

"Mr. Weaver was as well thought of by members of his profession as any whom I know. He was foremost in the affairs of the A.I.A., having served as Director of the South East District from 1938 to 1942. He was also outstanding in his work with the Florida Association of Architects of which he had been President and Director. He had been President of the original Florida

(See WEAVER—Page 10)

MAGINNIS DISCUSSES WAR MEMORIALS

Boston Architect Believes Traditional Monument Is Better

Charles D. Maginnis, F.A.I.A., famed Boston architect, is of the opinion that the "value of a war memorial resides chiefly in its capacity to express itself spiritually, emotionally and intellectually. It should be significant of the gesture of laying a wreath upon a tomb."

He believes that it is a terrible mistake to label a street or a square for the heroic dead. "To the citizens of Boston the mention of Washington street evokes only the vision of department stores," he says, "and not one in a thousand knows the dedication of the Charles River embankment."

With the belief that the traditional abstract monument is the better answer to this problem, Mr. Maginnis points out that it is significant that the thought of Washington is more definitely excited by the obelisk on the Mall than it is by the city itself.

"Every visitor to London is struck by the immediateness with which the Cenotaph in Whitehall draws upon the reverence of the British public. Yet it is only architecture. The Arc de Triomphe in Paris in an extraordinary degree had this emotional and vivid faculty even before the sarcophagus of the Unknown Soldier gave it its particular poignancy.

"No one may predict the national mood in which we shall remember what has happened nor the precise spirit in which we shall cast memorials. If, providentially, the promise be bright for such a peace as responds to the prayerful hopes of decent men, the gratitude of the nation would overflow to those who made it possible. In that event we shall be at no loss to find the felicitous symbols.

"Conceivable in a new tenderness they may take the forms which withdraw our minds utterly from the memory of the war. But it would be dangerous to indulge in so secular a temple till a peaceful world is convincingly established. Peace has become so anxious and so precious a principle that it must be kept forever in front of our minds. It is a concern which squarely challenges the wisdom and the religious genius of the race.

"If these are the considerations which should shape the war memorial," continues Mr. Maginnis, "their implications give little support to those who assert usefulness to be a chief virtue of it. As a matter of fact, use is the attribute that disqualifies it. The very quality of the idea casts a doubt upon its sincerity."

Mr. Maginnis describes the "useful" war memorials as a hypocritical sort of economy which Ralph Adams Cram once likened to "the disingenuousness of presenting a pair of rubbers to a child at Christmas."

He believes that if a community is in need of an auditorium or a gymnasium that it is the moral obligation of that community to provide it for its citizens.

"No label of dedication," he says, "can avail to spiritualize the vicariousness of the useful memorial. An auditorium in an important Massachusetts city, built as a monument to the heroes of World War I, has twice been the scene of dog shows to the considerable disturbance of the reverent atmosphere intended for it."

In a recent issue of the *Architectural Forum*, Mr. Maginnis, expressing his views for the idealistic monuments, recalled the controversy over the national memorial to Lincoln, which is still recent history.

Out of the conflict of opinions, two methods finally emerged to challenge the consideration of Congress. One of these was a proposal to construct a great highway across the continent. The other took the shape of an abstract monument.

In recalling the character of the arguments, Mr. Maginnis said, "It is protested against the highway that it would be impossible to preserve the dignity of such a thoroughfare or to hold throughout its course the solemn implication of its label.

"It would be blighted by billboards and the assaults of that offensive and fugitive commerce which feeds upon the casual passer-by. Amid such disturbances the traveler would easily lose the sense of Lincoln.

"The case against the monument on the other hand was rested on the epigram that a log cabin was more befitting Honest Abe than a Greek Temple. The monument was built. Admittedly a work of rare architectural scholarship, of grave sensitive beauty, its only critics are the philosophers of modernism who find offense in its reactionary style."

Naming streets and squares and crossings for war heroes, according to Mr. Maginnis, is not sufficiently respectful. The naming of Pershing Square in New York, he says, "is an empty sort of gesture toward a great general."

Archibald MacLeish, librarian of Congress, takes the opposite stand in

the first of the discussions to appear pertaining to postwar memorials. He believes that in planning our war memorials to the dead of World War II, we can more successfully accomplish our purpose to keep alive in the minds of men the meaning of the deeds of our dead—by erecting structures which are utilitarian as well as commemorative.

"The practical choice facing most American communities after this war," says Mr. MacLeish, "will not be a choice between great monuments and useful buildings. It will be a choice between monuments of a kind which are already far too familiar, and structures which may, by their usefulness, make up in part their lacks as works of art."

In his support of the useful memorial, Mr. MacLeish is careful to dissociate himself from those who hint that "the desire of the citizens of American communities to remember their dead should be so moulded and managed that it would become a desire for something which would be better for them than a mere memorial would be—something the town will be glad to have 50 years from now, when the war is forgotten and the dead are forgotten."

"It is precisely to keep the people of the town from forgetting the dead and forgetting the war that the war memorial is to be built," says Mr. MacLeish. "It exists for, and should speak to every man and woman and understanding child. It should be seen even by those who would like to forget that men have suffered for belief before and may again."

"The real question, then, is whether a memorial structure which serves a utilitarian purpose will be better or worse as a memorial than a structure which has no purpose but the purpose of commemoration."

In Boston plans are already under way to erect a million dollar memorial with funds provided under the will of the late George Robert White.

It will be a circular structure of light gray Massachusetts granite, and will rise to a height of 145 feet above the level of Muddy River in the Fens. It will be placed in the centre of a large paved plaza leading to a secondary terrace immediately surrounding the memorial building.

The terrace will be enclosed by a stone balustrade. Statues will be grouped at either side of the entrance and steps will lead down to a platform at the water's edge. The building will have 12 high windows separated by piers, accenting the soaring vertical lines of the structure. Statues will be placed between these piers.

EXTENSION COURSE ON ARCHITECTURE

Wallace E. Dibble, A.I.A., presented the first in a series of eight lectures on "The Architecture of the Small Home" given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Division of University Extension, in Springfield, Mass., Nov. 1. Mr. Dibble explained the residential development of Springfield and vicinity, pointing out the changed conditions for home building since before the war. At the second lecture on Nov. 14, members of the class who wanted to work out their own plans for a home were given directions for starting such a plan.

KANE ELECTED IN ILLINOIS

Edwardsville, Ill.—Edward Kane, local architect and member of the firm of Kane & Kane, was elected president of the Registered Architects Association of Southern Illinois at a meeting held at Hotel Belleville Oct. 17.

Fourteen architects who are members of the association discussed postwar possibilities. Kane was secretary of the group last year. George Pfeiffenberger, Alton, was elected vice-president and James Maupin, Alton, is the new secretary-treasurer.

HERBERT M. HATHAWAY, A.I.A.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. — Herbert M. Hathaway, architect specializing in school buildings and for many years associated with Starrett & Van Vleck, architects at 267 Fifth Avenue, New York, died Nov. 6 at his home here. He was sixty-six years old.

In Montclair alone Mr. Hathaway designed fifteen elementary and high schools. In New York he executed the plans for the Horace Mann School for Boys, Dodge Hall at Columbia University and Lincoln School, Teachers College, Columbia University.

In 1938 he was chairman of a special five-member architectural commission appointed by the Board of Education to study and report on New York City schools, and from 1933 to 1939 he was a member of the Montclair Town Planning Board.

Mr. Hathaway was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., in 1902, and became associated with Gilbert & Betell, an architectural firm in Newark, N. J. In 1914 he joined Starrett & Van Vleck, where he remained to the time of his death. He had lived in Montclair since 1929.

Other buildings he designed are the Administration Building for the Board of Education in Montclair.

FHA ASKED TO REQUIRE BETTER DESIGN

New York Organization

Whether the Federal Housing Administration should exert greater control over the design and planning of homes when it resumes the financing of private home building after the war is the subject of a symposium in the latest issue of "Tomorrow's Town," just released by the National Committee on Housing, Inc. Believing that the FHA should place greater emphasis on better designing of homes, Howard Moise, Professor of Architecture at the University of California, suggests three avenues by which improved design might be attained, while four other writers voice their opinions of Professor Moise's proposals.

Based on the conviction that "the successful planning of a good house, large or small, is a job not for the amateur but for a competently trained and experienced technician," Professor Moise's suggestions are: that the FHA should give preference in insuring loans to home-builders whose plans have been designed by a professional; or that FHA architects should have authority to rework proposed house plans in the same way that FHA site-planners have frequently worked out improved subdivision plans submitted by real estate developers; or that the FHA should encourage mass production on a scale large enough to render negligible the cost of the most expert advice on the basic design.

Expressing the builder's viewpoint, Morris Cafritz, president of the Cafritz Construction Company of Washington, agreed that "FHA should blaze a new trail by being willing to insure loans on houses of modern design, which surveys indicate is much favored by the younger generation." But fearing that "a frightening monotony of designs and ideas might occur in a group of architects employed by a Government agency," Mr. Cafritz suggests in place of Professor Moise's proposals, that the FHA use its prestige to unify and modernize outmoded local building codes.

Government experimentation with building materials and techniques during the war, this writer says, plus the work of the Bureau of Standards and the American Standards Association has accumulated enough information to make possible the eventual formulation of a modern functional code for sponsorship by FHA. He suggests that such a code could be national in scope with provision for a few special regional circumstances, and that its general uniformity would make possible large scale production of acceptable materials

Conducts Symposium

and assembled sections at greatly reduced costs.

Mrs. Maxine Livingston of Parents Magazine points out that a number of recent surveys indicate that families with children are more concerned with a home that fits the family's way of living than they are concerned with a house of "traditional" design. Hence she believes that the FHA should adopt a more contemporary approach to design—"the most striking feature of which is that present-day houses should be designed around the family, its possessions, its way of living, and the site on which it is built." To this end she recommends that the FHA assume some risks in the interests of a better product and of an ultimate improvement in the public taste.

Other viewpoints represented in the symposium are that of Henry H. Saylor, editor of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects who personally fears the danger of "personalized esthetics" in the suggested attempt to control design through the power of the purse strings, and of M. H. Hedges, director of research of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who calls attention to the need for breaking certain constructional "bottlenecks" such as inadequate wiring, in the effort to produce better housing.

In the introduction to Professor Moise's proposals, the editors of Tomorrow's Town offer the comment: "Much would depend on how and by whom standards of 'good' design were applied. Certainly—since homes are bought to be lived in as well as looked at—the factor of utility should have high place in planning. Improvement in family living standards should be a principal goal."

CENTER OF RUSSIAN ART Avery Library at Columbia Reports On Its Collection

Columbia University is now one of the country's leading centers of information on Russian art and architecture, says Talbot Hamlin, librarian of the Avery Architectural Library of Columbia, in his annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, made public recently.

The report declares that every phase of Russian art and architecture from earliest times to the present is represented in the collection. The library contains works on iconography, art and architecture of Russia, archaeology, porcelains, collective farm architecture and modern municipal buildings.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN OPEN TO WOMEN

Ruth Gerth Is Outstanding

A locomotive designed by a woman? Men might gasp at the thought of it! But that's the ambition of industrial designer, Ruth Gerth, and if she ever gets around to it, she says it will be a beautiful but practical workable thing.

"The present design of a locomotive is silly," says Ruth. "The way things are now when something goes wrong with the tiniest part, the whole locomotive, because of its overall metal hood, must be carted away to a round house."

Ruth's plan sounds simple. She'd design the locomotive of small parts that would give a streamlined effect but could be repaired on the spot by the removal of sections.

Any object that is built to be functional should be beautiful, she adds.

"Take a bridge for instance. If you use just the right amount of steel, it's just got to be streamlined—too much would make it look top heavy."

Ever since Ruth at 17 exhibited a lighting fixture in the International Architectural Exhibit, she has been interested in modern design.

"I practically had to run away from home to go to the Chicago Art Institute because the family disapproved," she says.

Since then she has had an oil-burner on exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art, has streamlined the old 1854 design of the kerosene lamp, the radio and even man's electric razor.

But, it's women's problems after the war that Miss Gerth is concerned with now. She thinks houses reflect the worst planning possible and many improvements can be made. It's only a question of time, she says, when the kitchen will be a place for a woman to duck in and out of.

"Refrigerators and stoves will have to be simplified—it doesn't make sense that this most useful of equipment should have to be dust and dirt collectors," she says. "But the way they are designed now it is impossible to clean either the stove or refrigerator without getting a plumber to help you disconnect various attachments."

Though Ruth has made more than 1,000 designs, she never makes one in advance, preferring to wait until a company commissions her to improve on a gadget. Yet she never fears anyone getting to an idea first. Progress in design, she believes, is just a matter of course and industrial designers are apt to reach the same conclusions within a limited space of time, anyway.

N.Y. CHAPTER DISCUSSES PLASTICS

At a forum on Nov. 12 in which leading architects and experts from the plastics industry exchanged questions and answers, principal discussions centered on plastics in the building field. The meeting was held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, sponsored jointly by the technical committee, New York chapter, American Institute of Architects, and the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

N. Y. ARCHITECTS WIN CITATION

Alfred Hopkins and Associates, architects of 415 Lexington Ave., Manhattan, have been awarded a coast guard citation for outstanding service to the war construction program. The architects so designed the plans for the Manhattan Beach and Groton, Conn., training stations that work was speeded with flexibility to provide for constantly changing materials, war restrictions and necessary substitutions.

The firm designed also the army post office in Long Island City. The award was announced by Rear Admiral Harvey E. Johnson, engineer in chief of the coast guard.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Joseph Emmett Kelly of this city, architect who is associated with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and who served on Mayor Joseph F. Loehr's Committee to revise Yonkers building code, was sworn in Nov. 6 as Westchester Area Rent Director in the office of Daniel P. Woolley, O.P.A. Regional Administrator in New York City.

Mr. Kelly's offices, as county rent director, will be in the Peoples Bank Building in White Plains.

A former vice-president of the Kiwanis Club, Mr. Kelly also has been supervising architect of the Reconditioning Division of the H.O.L.C. for Westchester County and was secretary to the city's Electrical Control Board during Mayor Loehr's administration.

Mr. Kelly was graduated from the School of Architecture of Catholic University in 1917 and served with the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., in World War I. He came here in 1922.

* * *

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—John H. Squires, Jr., field supervisor of the Better Homes Department of the Westinghouse Electric Company, spoke on "Electrical Living" at the monthly dinner meeting of the Westchester County Society of Architects Nov. 8, at Dick Hayes' Place.

STUBES HEADS HOUSTON, TEXAS ARCHITECTS

Henry Amm Stubes has been elected president of the Houston section, Texas Society, of Architects. Named with him were Thompson McCleary, vice president; Elwin B. James, secretary-treasurer, and new directors, Harry Payne and Lewis Woodruff.

GIEDION AT ROANOKE, VA.

"Modern Architecture and its Origin" was the subject of a lecture given at Hollins college, Roanoke, Va., Nov. 2 by Dr. Sigfried Giedion, noted architect. The lecture, one of the important attractions of the current lecture series, was open to the public.

Dr. Giedion is the author of the monumental book, "Space, Time, and Architecture," which he wrote after he came to this country in 1938 to deliver a series of lectures at Harvard university. A native of Switzerland, he is one of the leaders of the International Congress of Modern Architecture, and is well known for his contributions to architectural research. He has made extensive studies in the early application of different methods of building in this country.

WASHINGTON STATE ARCHITECTS NAMED TO CULTURAL GROUP

Seattle's new civic arts committee has organized and launched a program for "encouraging cultural activities in the fine arts and for broadening community interest therein," Mayor William F. Denin has announced.

Among those appointed are Clyde Grainger and Victor N. Jones, representing the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

MacCORNACK LECTURES

SEATTLE—For up-to-the-minute information from a nationally recognized expert on what trend postwar architecture and city planning is likely to take, many Seattle citizens have heard Dr. Walter R. MacCornack's November series of public lectures at the University of Washington.

Dr. MacCornack, who is vice president of the American Institute of Architects and former dean of the School of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed Walker-Ames professor in architecture at the University for November. He arrived here from Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 6 and immediately plunged into a full schedule of meetings with Seattle civic leaders and of public talks.

(See MacCORNACK—Page 10)

30 ARCHITECTS GET VIRGINIA COMMISSIONS

More than 30 Virginia architectural firms and nine engineering companies of this State have been recommended by the General State Building Committee for employment in the Commonwealth's 20,000,000 capital outlay construction program.

George P. Coleman, chairman of the committee, said that the committee's recommendations have been forwarded to the boards of various State institutions included in the building program. These individual boards may accept or reject the committee's recommendations, but it is considered highly probable that the recommendations will be accepted.

The committee was charged with making recommendations "for the equitable distribution of the State's work among qualified practicing architects and engineers." After reviewing the qualifications of scores of architects, the committee last week completed its recommendations for spreading the work.

The committee's selections of architects for individual projects will not be made public, Mr. Coleman said, since it was felt better for governing boards to announce the appointment of architects and engineers when contracts are made. The State Hospital Board will take the lead in this program by meeting next week to act upon the committee's recommendations.

Selection of 64 architects among 32 different firms, and 16 engineers who are partners in nine different firms was made by the committee on the basis of questionnaires. Fifty-two

architectural firms replied to the questionnaire, and 29 engineering firms. In accordance with instructions of the capital outlay manual, several architects now in the armed service have been recommended.

Architectural fees totaling \$1,224,640, and engineering fees of \$163,690 will be paid on the basis of the committee's recommendations. The largest single fee recommended is \$185,000 for a Richmond architectural firm.

Virginia architects have been selected for 96.24 per cent of the total construction work. Exclusive of the University of Virginia which requested an out-of-State architectural firm. State architects make up 99.1 per cent of the total.

MacCORNACK

(Continued From Page 9)

His first public lecture was on Nov. 8, when he spoke on "America's New Frontiers." This was followed on Nov. 15, with an address on "Organization and Functions of Planning Commissions"; on Monday evening, Nov. 20, he spoke on "Practical Social, Economic and Physical Problems in City Planning and Postwar Reconstruction," and on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, Mr. MacCornack will give his concluding public lecture on "Recommendations for a Long-Range City Planning and Postwar Reconstruction Program."

In addition to many distinguished posts which Mr. MacCornack has held in the field of architecture in this country, he is an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON — More than 100 architects, builders, building supply men and contractors attended the first of a series of meetings on housing and home building for members of the construction industries section, Chamber of Commerce, here Oct. 24.

John H. Squires, Jr., supervisor, better homes department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was the speaker. His subject was "Housing and Practical Improvements in Housing."

WEAVER

(Continued from page 6)

Chapter, A.I.A., and later of the Florida North Chapter.

"Mr. Weaver was appointed a member of the Florida State Board of Architecture, January 26, 1927, and served continuously on the Board until April, 1934. He was re-appointed July, 1945.

"Mr. Weaver's work with the University of Florida was distinctive and his system of instruction, which was revolutionary in architectural schools, has been followed in several other institutions."

INDIANA ARCHITECTS MEET AT PURDUE

How to design and build schoolhouses was the subject under scrutiny when the Indiana Society of Architects met at Purdue University November 16. Displays of equipment and materials were arranged by university officials.

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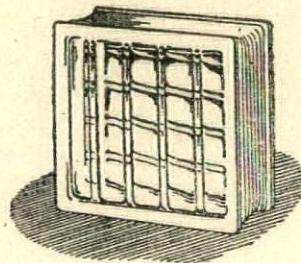
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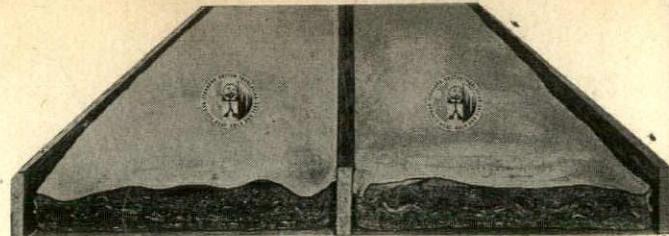
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DETROIT, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 28, 1944

No. 48

DETROIT CHAPTER A.I.A. REVIEWS WORK OF CIVIC DESIGN GROUP FIRST MEETING UNDER NEW ADMINISTRATION

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, members of Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects met in the Rackham Memorial Building for a dinner meeting, at which the Architects Civic Design Group, Detroit Metropolitan Area displayed its work to date and conducted a program planned to inform chapter members of progress made to date by that group, under the direction of Mr. Eliel Saarinen of Cranbrook Academy of Art.

The Group, under the joint sponsorship of the chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects, was represented by Buford L. Pickens, as spokesman, in the absence of Branson V. Gamber, Group chairman.

Clair W. Ditchy, F.A.I.A., newly elected chapter president, presided and first called upon Mr. William Davidson, architectural engineer, of Chicago, representing the National Safety Council, who spoke on Designing for Safety in the Home. Mr. Davidson dealt with the subject from the standpoint of making our homes better places in which to live, stating that more accidents occurred in homes than on our highways, or in all industry. While the home has been considered a refuge from the turmoils of business, the statistics show that there are good reasons for not going home, he said. Pointing out that the kitchen is the most dangerous room in the house, with the bathroom as a close second, the speaker proceeded to give some information on how architects could design to alleviate such conditions.

Ditchy stated that he had first served the chapter when he became secretary under the late H. J. Maxwell Grylls 20 years ago, that upon being recently elected president he had attempted to

seize the reigns while the horse was in full stride, and from the able hands of that hard riding veteran, William Edward Kapp. He pledged his best efforts to a continuance of the progress made insofar as is humanly possible.

On completion of the first part of the evening's program the folding partitions were opened, revealing in a dramatic way the work of the ACDG.

PRODUCERS' MEETING CANCELLED

Producers' Council of Michigan regrets to announce the cancellation of the dinner meeting scheduled at the Wardell Sheraton for Tuesday, Nov. 28, as announced in the last Bulletin. This has been necessary because of the strike of hotel employees. The meeting will be rescheduled for a later date.

Pickens lost no time in outlining the program, next calling upon Mr. Saarinen, who further explained the project, by saying that some twenty teams consisting of over forty architects had undertaken a self-educational project in town planning, taking for their problem the replanning of Detroit's metropolitan area. He stated that the first stage was research into what constitute Detroit's problems today and what they

are likely to be in future years. Many think of town planning as a street map, he said, while he had tried to direct the group into thinking of it first from the human element standpoint.

Following these statements there were many questions and answers entered into by the "layman" on one side and answered by a member of the team concerned with the area in question.

Mr. Ditchy spoke briefly about the work of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of Detroit. He stated that it was started many years ago as the Michigan Housing Association by the late Dr. S. James Herman, recently was combined with the Regional Planning Council, and is doing a great service for the community. He urged architects to lend their support by becoming members and contributing financially and otherwise. Memberships are one dollar, five dollars, or more per year, depending upon the classification and it is believed that no better opportunity offers itself to our profession. Applications forms may be secured from the Council office at 1017 Dime Building, telephone CA. 3805.

One of the big jobs this Council has set for itself, is to find out what the See CHAPTER—Page 4

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ARCHITECTS' WAR CHEST GOES OVER

The Architects' Division of the War Chest Campaign for Metropolitan Detroit has again exceeded its quota, thanks to the able leadership of Charles N. Agree, who has been chairman for the past several years. Talmage C. Hughes again acted as co-chairman.

Our quota this year was \$18,900 and at the close of the campaign over \$21,000 had been raised, with amounts still coming in.

It was through the efforts and hard work of the following architects and members of their staffs that we showed such gratifying results: Allan G. Agree, Charles N. Agree, Inc. Mrs. Mary

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THANKS FROM MR. SANDERS MESSRS. AGREE AND HUGHES

I wish to thank you for your very able assistance in putting your Section—the Architects—over the top in the War Chest Campaign.

I know that you must enjoy the satisfaction of having had a vital part in fine humane endeavour. I believe is an outstanding piece of work which makes Detroit a better place in which to live. In a War Year, there is further satisfaction in the knowledge that one has added something to his bit on the home front.

Within a few weeks, you will be invited to a short luncheon meeting, at which time we should examine our experiences of this campaign while they are still vividly in mind. We may be able to suggest helpful improvements somewhere along the line to



ART EXHIBIT

Architects will be interested in a display of Art Education from the Detroit Public Schools that has been arranged for the Board of Education in the windows at 1356 Broadway. This is just installed and will be shown through November.

What may be of especial interest is work on a unit of Civic and Home Planning arranged in the south window. Miss Dorothy Probst, art instructor, and art students at Cooley High School have planned and constructed a layout of that neighborhood, after consulting most recent plans with Mr. Henrickson, City Planner.

There is also a dining-living room interior designed by Mrs. Helen Bowers, art instructor, and art students at Durfee Intermediate School and a small home and grounds design from Wayne Elementary School.

Miss Mabel Arbuckle is Director of Art Education in the Detroit Public Schools.

ART EDUCATION DISPLAY IN WINDOWS AT 1356 BROADWAY

I. Civic and Home Plans

1. Three dimensional plans for the neighborhood community, size 8'x8'—Cooley High School.
2. Home and Home Grounds Design—Wayne Elementary School.
3. Interior Decoration—Living-Dining Room with furnishings—Durfee Intermediate School.

II. Inter-cultural Relations

1. Decorative Map of Latin America—Redford High School.
2. Marionettes in Latin American Costume—Grant Elementary School.

III. War Interests and Community Art Services

1. Panels and posters (from various schools, all divisions)
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benefit the next campaign. If you have any suggestions, please record them for discussion at that time. Your Unit, its staff and its workers did an outstanding job, for which the War Chest Committee is very grateful. It has been a great pleasure to work with you.

Cordially yours,

FRED SANDERS,

Co-Chairman, Professional Division
War Chest of Metropolitan Detroit

OPPORTUNITY SEEN IN NEW MATERIALS

**Old Buildings Can Be Modernized,
Ditchy Tells Property Managers**
By E. A. BAUMGARTH

Realty Editor, The Detroit News

New materials to come on the market will offer an opportunity to owners of existing buildings to change and modernize those structures, Clair W. Ditchy, president-elect of the Detroit chapter of the American Institute of Architects, told members of the property management division of the Detroit Real Estate Board last week.

And in a larger sense, he said, the wartime curtailment on all but essentially and immediately necessary construction presents an "unparalleled opportunity for long-range planning such as we in our time will never see again."

"We do not want wildcat financing, shoddy building and misplaced subdivisions after the war as we had after World War I," Ditchy said. "We start anew with a fresh slate."

"The war has emphasized certain technological advances, as wars always

do, and which is perhaps the only lasting benefit we derive from conflict. I do not look for any radical changes. Buildings are shelter, which means roofs and sidewalls to keep out noise and cold, and the like. The function has not changed.

Clair W. Ditchy

do, and which is perhaps the only lasting benefit we derive from conflict. I do not look for any radical changes. Buildings are shelter, which means roofs and sidewalls to keep out noise and cold, and the like. The function has not changed. It just becomes a change in the manner in which we satisfy our needs.

"We have buildings in the transitional state in which they are a detriment to their surroundings. What is going to happen to property already in existence? Obviously it must have some value for it is still functioning.

"Buildings will depend more than ever on their neighbors. I think in the future cooperation among people owning adjacent property will loom very large. It already has happened in the East, especially in New York."

POSTWAR CERTAINTIES

Ditchy mentioned a larger use of glass in various forms and the principle of solar heat as among postwar certainties.

"It is quite possible to change a building, if it is substantial, and give it the advantage of these new products," he said. "I think that in the future we will write off obsolete features in the home as we do in industry, and apply new materials coming on the

See MICHIGAN—Page 4

p with steel or other materials as is the case with buildings of the later classical revival when those materials made spans possible that a masonry or lithic architecture of the ancients could not employ, thus holding a truer relation between elements supporting and supported. When the building was razed to provide one more parking lot Mr. Emory Clark, whose father had been associated with the bank, purchased the entrance from the wrecking company. Here Mr. James Baird's big crane, he was then building part of the Law School group, seized the big hunks of limestone and set them in place neatly and expeditiously. The name of the architect is as yet unknown; the design is analogous to that of an Ohio building by an architect a hundred and more years ago. Some of the early bank buildings were of wood in the form of temples which in Detroit was avoided. One such until recently stood in Niles and had for a time been a tailor shop after the bank moved to larger quarters.

The two Romanesque fragments mentioned are from the first Art Institute of Chicago, designed by Burnham and Root when the vigorous work of H. H. Richardson was stirring the young men to renewed effort. In red sandstone these bold reliefs—they were high in the facade—are composed around the heads in profile of Michel Angelo and Dante. They were secured from a stone yard in Cicero, part of a suburb of Chicago. An effort was made to get some of the carved blocks from Richardson's famous Marshall Field Wholesale Warehouse, when its wrecker razed one of our country's most distinguished structures, so characteristic of its architect, but others being on the ground got there first.

There are other objects of interest in the group but too many for mention; the above will clarify the authorship of the article and credit the bas-reliefs to the real architects.

Sincerely,

E. LORCH

P. S. Actually my activities in architectural organizations began in 1894, or two years later, when returning with the example of the Boston Architectural Club before us the Detroit Architectural Club was organized. The first fifty years are the hardest.—E.L.

PRINCETON—Dr. Harold W. Dodds, resident of Princeton University, has announced the appointment of R. B. O'Connor and W. H. Kilham Jr. of New York City, as architects of the \$3,500,000 library building which the university will erect after the war.

CALIFORNIA'S SMALL CITIES WILL BENEFIT

Provine Cites Influence of Automobile

The smaller cities of Southern California are the potential business centers for the ever increasing population in Southern California because of business decentralization resulting from general use of the automobile, Sumner Spaulding, Los Angeles architect, stated in speaking at a recent meeting of the Rotary club in Pomona on "The Community and 20th Century Technology."

Los Angeles, he said, was criticized in its planning, but, he added, it must be remembered that it is an outstanding example of a big city that has developed since the automobile came into general use and that the automobile was largely responsible for people doing buying in outlying districts.

The address was in the nature of a plea for sound planning for cities and highways and of showing the public plans contemplated so aid of public can be enlisted in promoting improvements that will be beneficial in the years to come.

Freedom of imagination should be exercised in looking forward to the days when the Southland's population will be vastly increased and in having something in the way of plans to show to returning service men and women who will be taking part in development of this area, said the speaker. He mentioned a Pomona college youth who participated in the invasion of Europe and who has since expressed his interest in returning here to have a part in planning the Southland's future.

One of the frontiers in planning is conservation of sewage waters, Spaulding declared. These waters can be treated so they are as pure as any to be found and can be used again, he said. The speaker added that dumping of the water in the ocean constitutes a loss running into billions. Conservation of the water as well as the sewage proper could be affected, but the public must have scientific knowledge of the situation to bring about the conservation, he said.

He stated Chicago made a mistake in its Michigan boulevard development by attempting to copy Paris rather than looking toward its own problem. The beauty angle did not develop as anticipated because larger business firms found they could not make money under program as planned.

The speaker stressed need of highways throughout the country being planned for safety.

DENVER PLANNING DIRECTOR APPOINTED TO D. U. FACULTY

Carl Feiss, A.I.A., director of the Denver Planning Commission, is to become professor of planning at Denver University.

Mr. Feiss' appointment will become effective in December, and his job will be to expand course offerings of the university in city planning as well as expanding and developing the general program of the university.

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, chancellor of D. U., said Mr. Feiss will continue to be available to the planning commission.

"We appreciate greatly the cooperation of Mayor Stapleton in this appointment," Chancellor Cherrington said. "Appointment of Mr. Feiss will make him available to many who are looking forward to playing a part in this important field of community service in the future."

Mr. Feiss has been city planning director since 1942. Before his Denver appointment, he was director of planning and housing, division of architecture, at Columbia University, and was consultant to various cities throughout the nation.

"The development of a greater university is an integral part of the city plan," Mr. Feiss said. "This will be a continuation of the work we have been doing for Denver."

Mr. Feiss is a member of the American Institute of Planners, The American Institute of Architects, Colorado Engineering Society, National Assn. of Housing Officials and the American Assn. of Political and Social Sciences.

He studied city and regional planning extensively in the United States and Europe. He is married and lives with his family at 2036 Dexter street.

GEORGIA ARCHITECTS SPEAK OF FUTURE HOMES

Atlantans heard Henry Toombs and Matt Jorgensen, prominent Georgia architects, speak at the High Museum of Art Nov. 10 in connection with the Art in American Homes series.

Mr. Toombs, who designed the buildings at the Warm Springs Foundation, spoke on "The Classic Home of Tomorrow," and Mr. Jorgensen, who was formerly associate professor in the Department of Architecture at Georgia Tech and now with the firm of Abreu & Robson, featured the modern home of tomorrow, the title of his address being "Opportunities in Postwar Residences."

"HOME FOR CHILDREN" DESIGNED BY YOST, WINETKA ARCHITECT

L. Morgan Yost, A.I.A., of Winetka, Ill., designed the "Home for Children" pictured on this page to illustrate an article he was asked to write for Household magazine. This article, the feature article of the October issue, is one of a series Mr. Yost is writing for that magazine.

To bring out the theme, the magazine photographed Mr. and Mrs. Yost's three small daughters at play in the garden corner of their living room and used the picture in full color as the magazine's cover illustration.

The theme of the article is the need for proper space for both children and adults to carry on their active work and recreation and for each to be able to retire to a quiet place for study, rest and contemplation.

The house illustrated suggests a possible solution to the problem by zoning the house into two sections, the Quiet Area and the Noisy Area—or perhaps it would be better to call the latter the Activity area. To make the Quiet area more quiet, the two sections are separated by a heavy stone chimney wall.

All noisy or active work or play by any member of the family would take place in this area. The kitchen and dining space are here, as the preparation of the meal and the cleaning up afterward are certainly parts of the active phase of the life of the household. During the day the children's play takes place in the activity room or the play yard, overseen by the mother who may be in the kitchen-laundry work center, or doing some work of her own in the same activity room.

This space is generous in size so that household jobs such as upholstering, painting, sewing, may be done there. Tables may be set for a large party or the area cleared for music and dancing. The breakfast bar is handy for breakfast and lunch, making the routine meals much easier.

The activity room would be of materials easily maintained, not readily harmed, and the chances are that often it would look somewhat of a mess. At any time, however, callers may come and be entertained in the quiet room without even seeing the activity room.



L. Morgan Yost

Connecting the garage and the house is a family work porch which opens into the fenced-in play yard, where all of the paraphernalia for outdoor games and sports may be set up.

All quiet pursuits by any number of the family, young or old, would take place in this area. The quiet room is there for anyone who wishes to retire for contemplation, reading or conversation.

The quiet room, by its very nature, is always in order, ready to receive callers, expected or unexpected. All the social amenities may be maintained and exemplified for the younger members of the family in this room.

The bedrooms, small and compactly planned, are of course part of the Quiet area. Each child would have his individual room with a single bed, a desk and chair, drawers, bookcases, and an ample closet.

The bedroom wing is a half-flight up from the level of the main floor for better space separation, and to allow, underneath, well lighted storage and utility space. A secluded quiet garden, away from the street and the Activity area, forms a restful private world for the Quiet area.

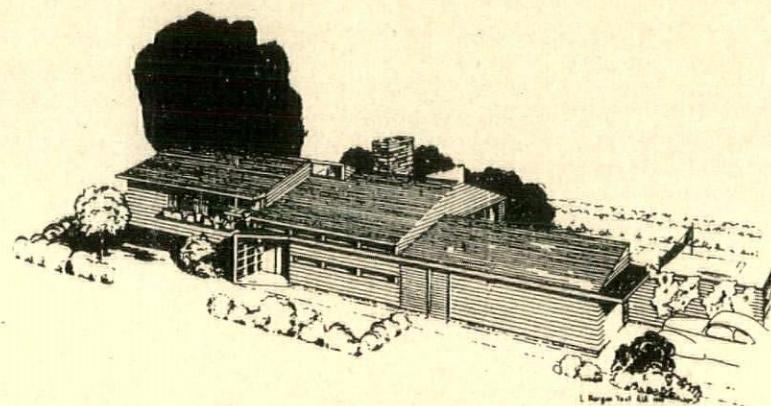
Direct solutions to modern-day problems appear in every portion of the house. One instance is the arrangement of windows in the kitchen-laundry portion. By being placed just as counter height and again above the continuous wall cabinets, the working surfaces are evenly illuminated, maximum cabinet space is obtained, and general illumination comes in over the wall cabinets.

Another instance is the use of fixed louvers to shield the work porch from the entrance walk without cutting off ventilation.

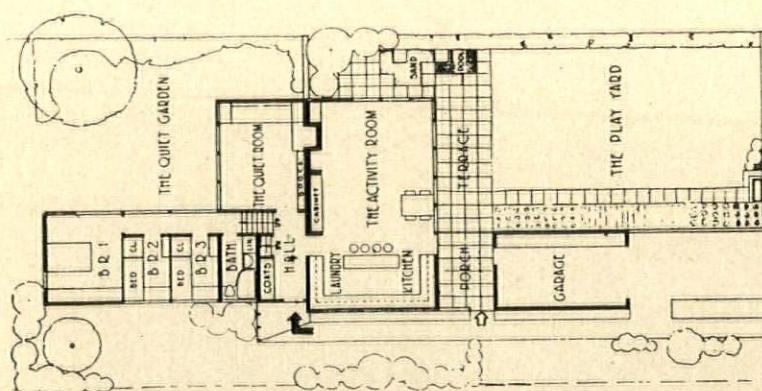
Still another instance is the ridge dormer which lights the stairway and provides top ventilation in summer.

NEW JERSEY ARCHITECTS ELECT ACKERMAN

Newark Chapter, New Jersey Society of Architects, has elected officers for 1945 as follows: President, Charles F. Ackerman; first vice president, Robert C. Klemm; second vice president and treasurer, Romolo Bottelli Jr., and secretary, Charles A. Horton. Committee chairmen are: Membership, William E. Lehman Jr., 1944 president; professional practice, Ernest H. Fouger; publicity, M. Arthur Wolf; program, Klemm, and postwar, Lehman.



"Home For Children" Showing Floor Plan Below



CHICAGO HEARS BOGNER ON HOME OF FUTURE

"My dream of a modern house is one with a roof floating above walls of glass," said Prof. Walter F. Bogner of Harvard university in a talk before the Illinois chapter of The American Institute of Decorators in the Arts club on Nov. 8.

Prof. Bogner, a practicing architect, teacher, and writer on the subject for the Encyclopedia Britannica, opened the series of lectures being sponsored here by the decorators' chapter. Other speakers to follow are Roger Van der Straeten, Louis Bromfield, and T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbings, author of "Goodbye, Mr. Chippendale."

For many years the trend has been away from formality toward informal living, Prof. Bogner said, and therefore two of the great demands that will have to be met by the designer of post-war homes are for greater ease of living and for interiors "that are alive," that stimulate everyday activities and meet emotional needs.

He foresees the creation of houses that no longer follow our concept of symmetrical balance in the arrangement of furnishings, but that tend to a symmetrical balance. No groupings of chairs, couches, and tables will be "frozen" in the room of the future, but will be flexible, able to play several roles and meet varied needs, he said.

Only the fireplace will be permanent in its location, Prof. Bogner predicted, and sliding walls of fabric, glass, or wood will enable one room to merge with another. Inclosed space will give way to open spaces, he believes, and the living room will really be part of the garden or lawn, separated from it simply by a wall of glass.

Prof. Bogner feels that the large house probably is a thing of the past and that post-war homes will vary from trailer size to that of four to six room dwellings. The creative ability of the designer will have to meet the test of providing comfort and efficiency in millions of these small homes that will be built after the war, he said. And the furniture we've all been used to will be obsolete, he prophesied.

Using colored slides, he showed the ultra-modern chairs being designed by Aalto, Breuer, Saarinen, and others. Like all other items of pure modern design, they are based on the tenet voiced originally by Louis Sullivan that "form follows function." In other words, they are built to sit in, to be comfortable in, not to look at or admire as objects of beauty.

Prof. Bogner showed views of the interiors of his own home, the living

room of which combines the functions of dining room and library. Glass walls make it seem part of the surrounding landscape, and a sliding, bass-wood screen can shut off the dining section. Concealed lighting can change the "mood" of the room at the owner's desire.

THIRD CHRISTMAS WITH SEABEES

CINCINNATI — Carl Schmuelling, A.I.A., of Cincinnati, will spend his third Christmas in the Seabees, somewhere in the Aleutians. Schmuelling writes friends here that "the outfit of Seabees which we relieved here of their 17 months of duty, were certainly overwhelmed with joy to greet our arrival. After having served a year on Guadalcanal, this atmosphere is quite a drastic change from tropics to arctics. Our weather is still mild although disagreeable with gusts of wind, sleet and rain and snow and often the Williwaw wind reaches high velocity and seemingly comes from every direction. Our scenery is attractive in its rugged, barren outlook without trees or shrubbery of any kind and snow-capped mountain ranges looming up all around us. Our base is equipped with rather fine recreational facilities, however, as on Guadalcanal we were miles from civilization."

MISSOURI ELECTS

JEFFERSON CITY — George Spearl of St. Louis was re-elected president of the Missouri Association of Architects here Nov. 5. Other officers: M. Dwight Brown, Kansas City, vice president; Austin H. Welch, Jefferson City, secretary; L. P. Andrews, Sedalia, treasurer.

HAMLIN IN OHIO

Talbot Hamlin, Avery librarian and lecturer in the theory of architecture at Columbia University, gave an illustrated lecture on Greek revival architecture, that first purely American expression in architecture found predominantly in the first houses and buildings erected in the Northwest Territory, Friday, Nov. 10, in the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts.

Mr. Hamlin's lecture, presented as one of the many features of the Gallery's public program, introduced an important exhibition, "The Greek Revival in Central Ohio." The exhibit includes a showing of furniture, costume and actual architectural fragments of the pre-Civil War era in Columbus, Lancaster and Chillicothe

CONTRACTORS SUGGEST USE OF ADS

Further evidence of a growing realization within industry of the value of public relations advertising has come in the form of a manual on the building of public good will, published by the Associated General Contractors of America.

Prepared by Campbell-Ewald Co. as part of the trade group's public relations program for the general contracting industry, the manual contains a public relations chart, sample advertisements and project signs and posters. Numerous examples are given on how public good will can be merited, attained and kept. These include advertising, which is declared to be an essential part of any sound public relations program.

Pointing out that the general contractor's part in a construction job is not usually known, the booklet suggests that the firm identify itself through advertising. Another suggestion calls for the use of a series of advertisements in different media, including newspapers, magazines, radio, civic and trade publications, on the company's capacity for handling jobs, its fair treatment of labor and its record of construction accomplishment. This, it contends, will build confidence and secure invitations to bid on both private and public projects.

For special pages or sections in newspapers when a construction job is completed, the manual suggests that the usual copy "Compliments of . . ." or "This building erected by . . ." be discarded in favor of copy acquainting the public with details of time saved in construction, public benefits of the project, amount of local labor and materials used and similar information which will make the contractor's accomplishments stand out as a public benefit.

IOWA HAS SAARINEN EXHIBIT

Photographs and drawings of buildings designed by Eliel Saarinen, architect from Bloomfield Hills, Mich., will be on display at the Des Moines Association of Fine Arts center through November.

This collection, which came from the Chicago Art institution, is in addition to an exhibition of cartoons by J. N. (Ding) Darling.

An open house was held by the art association to mark the opening. J. Woolson Brooks, Des Moines architect, gave a talk on Saarinen's work.

THE SMALL HOUSE?

By CLARENCE C. PALMER, A.I.A., Parkersburg, W. Va.

A path is worn to the place of business in which the best mouse trap is built. That saying is worn out and outdated. Today to have a path worn to our offices it is necessary to ADVERTISE, in our case meaning publicity and public education. This is one lesson, (advertising, in whatever name one wishes to call it) architects must learn and realize, if the architectural profession is to live a healthy and vigorous life. For it is necessary to tell the world about us, in some form, as other professions are doing, then have a service which the general public will desire, and must be made to feel that they cannot be without if they intend to build, or before they purchase a ready-built home, or unknowingly are in need of a service architects can render.

This all brings us to the subject of the small house, the little barber shop or the fruit stand as built or purchased by the individual, something it seems is wanted by our profession as a part of our work. In general, the little things in architecture which are, and have been neglected by the great number of architects. AND WHY? Principally because there is very little profit, if any, from such work in the way we wish to do it. In fact, in some cases these small projects are a total loss to the architect in many ways aside from the compensation received. Particularly is this so in our larger offices with their heavy overhead. BUT, the greatest loss to the architectural profession in not being able or willing to handle and do this class of work, even at a probable loss in profits, is the loss of a public education program of the greatest value for the architect's services to the largest number of people, which most professions and businesses try hard to get, an education to a class that would enthuse over the knowledge that they have retained the services of a good architect.

When the education of those in the low and medium income brackets is lost, the architectural profession is losing one of the greatest sources of advertising and publicity obtainable, for in these groups are the type of persons who TALK, TALK and TALK about their architect when this particular type of client is made to feel that he and his little job are welcome by the architect, and that he has some standing as a client, instead of being treated as a nuisance, simply because he won't yield to what he might consider our high service charges. To get, and to do this kind of work from these groups

would be our kind of advertising, real publicity and public relations of the largest part of our population, a real program of architectural education for the greatest good for our profession.

Things in general, and people as a whole are moving very fast in this day and age. Who can tell when one of these occupants of the small house, or the owner of the little business might in our time, anyhow, in time, become chairman of the school board, the church building committee, the bank, the factory, the institute, etc. When this time arrives, if the architects have been on their job in the past, these fellows, now our active citizens and business men, will have had their education in the value of an architect's service.

Can the architectural profession afford to ignore this large group with their little houses, or little buildings of any kind? Are not architects farsighted enough to know that a loss in small profits now may be the means of greater profits for the profession at a later date, also probably put the architect in a better position to have better laws passed to protect his work? Should not the profession as a whole not only get what we can now, but also do something to build for the future? Do architects ALWAYS have to make a FAT profit on every job they do? Yes, I know that we must live, and wish to live well, but the dentist, the physician and men of other professions and businesses do a great deal of work for nothing, taking a loss, yet they consider it good advertising and publicity, whether they will admit it, or not, but mostly speak of it as charity. Cannot we as architects see the value of all this for our personal gains as well as building up a profession of greater value for the greatest number of people, in the end a more profitable profession with greater prestige and help, not only self help, but for the welfare, health and safety of the people as well as beauty to our communities?

It pays to let the people know all about us architects, in other words, it pays to advertise, and one kind of advertising in our case is to educate the little fellows if we are interested in getting the small house work. The man who spends \$100,000 or more, generally takes the architect for granted, but, the man who spends up to \$5,000 or less, talks, and talks and talks about his architect, and when the little fellow does that, talks, he is being educated, and surely when he talks well of his

architect that certainly is publicity at its best, if we do not wish to call it advertising.

We would do well not to neglect to go after the little fellow and his job, for he is a member of the largest group of our population. Let us not always figure on making much of a profit, all the time, on this class of work for the present. Let us not make such prospective clients feel that he and his small job are not wanted, or his work not needed in our offices, in not soliciting his job. It is better to have good architecture in this type of buildings by our profession than the kind of designing we see all around us as done by some mechanical draftsmen, contractors, carpenters and those manufacturing plans for the small house and other buildings, who at the present time are drawing the plans for about 80% of all small buildings costing somewhere under \$10,000, which comprises about 50% of all building cost. This one item is something real, something that should make some architects do considerable thinking, and it could be real profitable thinking in dollars and cents if they put some action in back of it, maybe the difference in playing golf on public courses, or being a member of a Private Country Club. People building, or buying readybuilt houses and buildings such as mentioned in this article can be weaned away from the realtor, the contractor or what have you, if the proper approach is made by the architect. Maybe showing these prospective clients the world through rose colored glasses, using as little salesmanship in addition to rendering a real service, copying a little bit after the real estate man methods. If one is interested in this class of work, it is at least worth trying.

To demand a large or larger commission from this largest group of prospective home builders, the \$3000 to \$5000 class, those in the lower income bracket, is certainly not good business, not so if the architects wish to obtain all such buildings in the future for the benefit of the architectural profession, particularly, it is not good business to be exorbitant in our charges, and expect to get the work when the architect continues to have such competition as the carpenters, realtors, contractors, along with the many who draw plans and render a similar service, those who are in some cases better salesmen and business men with their own class of buildings plans and services than the architect is with his work for this particular group. At least, we cannot charge larger commissions until such time when laws are in effect that will

protect the architect and prohibit anyone from building from plans made by any other than an architect, that oft dreamed of time seems to be some distance off.

Art for art sake does not always go with this largest group, the small house owner and prospective client. There are few people who know the value of their dollar better than the group in question. The value they receive in dollars and cents means everything to them, not necessarily beauty, efficient or even good planning and construction or materials, but more likely quantity instead of quality. If this group can be made to believe that they are getting from the architect, more for their money in material, better construction, more efficient planning and something nicer to look at, with an architect's services, and good services, for a reasonable charge, not what we as architects may think is reasonable, but something comparable to those the architect is competing with (which may also be the means to assist architects to pass laws beneficial to the profession) then there is a chance for those of our profession who wish this work to acquire it. If not all, at least the greater share of it.

Even if this work is to be had, and done for reasonable charge, it will not just drop into the architect's lap. Some architects will continue to find it necessary to work for it by using good salesmanship and business methods. If this class of work can be acquired by the profession it will be one of our greatest source of a publicity to educate the people to recognize the value of architecture and the architect's service to the public and communities.

In solving some of the above mentioned methods and suggestions may be a solution in the education, at least, some groups of the public, at a cost probably, to the architect, but we cannot expect something for nothing; to make money and work, we must expect to spend, and not to be only on the receiving end all the time. This may not be the way we would wish to do it, or have it done, nevertheless, some of us in our profession who wish this class of work will have to learn to sacrifice some of their profits, with this group, in just plain words, take a licking now and then when this work comes into our offices, if we are to continue a program of architectural education.

PLANNING NEED TOLD BY ARCHITECT

CHICAGO—"We must plan our houses to get the necessary sunlight, and we must see that our residential areas are free from air-pollution," Alfred Caldwell, architect and city planner, declared Oct. 8 in a lecture at the Art Institute in collaboration with Ludwig Hilberseimer, professor of city planning at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

The talk, the fifth in a series of lectures on city planning sponsored by the institute, the University of Chicago, Illinois Tech, and the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was also given Tuesday afternoon at the University of Chicago.

"If we want to solve traffic problems," Caldwell continued, "we must plan the integration of industry and agriculture by relating the cities to the soil.

"The cities before and after the industrial revolution present the greatest possible contrast. The older cities were an adequate and harmonious expression of the social conditions and the technical means which created them. The cities of our time, however, are far behind their potential technical achievements. We have used technical means as a substitute for natural means.

"The chaotic structure of our existing city is characterized by three deficiencies. First, no effort was made to locate industries in the proper relation to residential areas; second, houses were built without considering the need for sunlight; third, the disorder within the city—populations being most dense in the unhealthiest sections and without proper recreation areas—gives rise to almost insolvable traffic problems. The antiquated street system is dangerous for pedestrians and motorists alike."

Caldwell said cities should not be changed by tearing down. On the contrary, all existing buildings and facilities should be used until they become obsolete, when new construction could be erected according to plan.

He advocated changing step by step, declaring that the expense incurred at each step would be a "sound investment."

HIGGINS HEADS SEAL DRIVE

The appointment of Daniel Paul Higgins of Eggers & Higgins, architects, is chairman of the Citizens Sponsoring Committee for the thirty-eighth annual Christmas Seal campaign, which continues through Dec. 24, is announced by Dr. J. Burns Amberson, president of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

N. Y. ARCHITECTS ASK CITY PLAN COORDINATION

The committee on civic design and development of the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, in a report just made public, recommended that the work of six Federal, eight state and thirteen city agencies in the field of planning and building be co-ordinated through a central agency such as the City Planning Commission in the post-war development of New York City.

In addition to these twenty-seven agencies various semi-official and private agencies also should be included in the program, the committee reported.

"Certainly the most important function that can be served by the City Planning Commission is to act as the co-ordinator of the work of others, both of official agencies and of citizen groups," the report said. "It has been contended that the commission has not been given adequate authority to control other agencies of government and that it is inadequately supplied with funds with which to make plans for the growth of the city as a whole, to say nothing of planning the rehabilitation of individual neighborhoods.

The report said that there was nothing to prevent the City Planning Commission from extending its "unofficial interest" outside New York City or from "carrying on informal, co-ordinating contacts outside the city limits."

"These are proper functions of a planning commission in any large

See NEW YORK—Page 10

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LAND AND BUILDINGS

By F. Gordon Pickell, A.I.A.

A single-taxer, who would like to be known as a tax-escapist, wishes to comment on the debate on Nationalization of the land, at a meeting of the Architectural Society of London, on Feb. 8th, 1944, as reported in the November number of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects.

It was interesting to note the vote was 48 for and 21 against, "That the house considers that nationalization of land is indispensable for National Planning," but not so encouraging to see how hot and untouchable the question of Land Appraisable still seems to be in England.

In arguing for the opposition Miss A. MacKinnon states that "We agree that planning in future must be positive; it must be bold and comprehensive, national and not piecemeal, and, above all, must not be thwarted by the cost of meeting individual claims for compensation." Without stopping to

point out some of the arguments as to the justness of "individual claims," the analogy she makes of the State's right to control land and children under certain circumstances is to mix by speech what God or nature has separated, and is sheer folly. No human has or can create an inch of land, and such market value as any site may have is, in large measure, usually 100%, due to the surrounding social development and, "to the developer should go any incremental value he has so acquired."

To allow the principle of "to the producer should go all of his product" is simple justice and to beg to remove the penalty (tax) on production, and all the speculative premium now sought and taken in holding land out of use or out of full potential use, is to seek a just peace.

The devaluation of land without injustice to those whose faith in the status quo of our system has led them to bank on fictitious values, should not

be attempted as a bailing out process, but by a graduating change to the full social collection of the rent of the site value. True land values will represent all the social advantages on the site, and as the tax amount moves to the full return, the margin of rent to capitalize will shrink and the market price of the land with it, but not the market price of the property where a proper use is made by development of the site.

NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 9)

metropolitan area," the report said. "They should be encouraged and they do not require new powers."

Grosvenor Atterbury is chairman of the committee. The other members are Robert C. Weinberg, Arthur C. Holden, Cameron Clark, Charles Downing Lay, Jacob Moscowitz and Perry Coke Smith.

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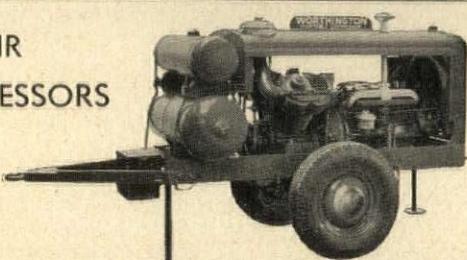
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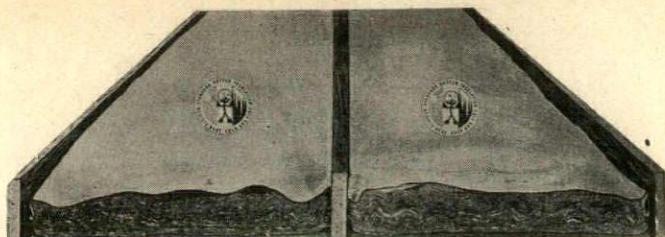
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Tests Prove Greater Efficiency of Cotton

"STANDARD COTTON" insulation is the only ALL
ENCLOSED cotton blanket-type insulation.
Specify it by name.

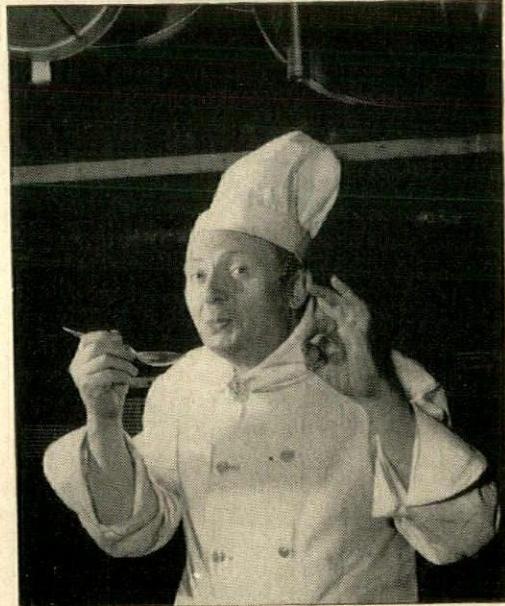
Warren Fibre Products Co.

1040 W. BALTIMORE DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN
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AH-H-H! PERFECTION!

And it is much easier to attain "perfection" in cooking—with Gas. Quick starting, absolute control of the required heat intensity and immediate cut-off of fuel, when the job is finished, saves time and assures economy in operation.

Now some wartime restrictions on the purchase of commercial gas cooking equipment are revoked. Deliveries may be slow for some time but we can probably help you get what you need. Ask your dealer or call our Mr. Hampton.



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